

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

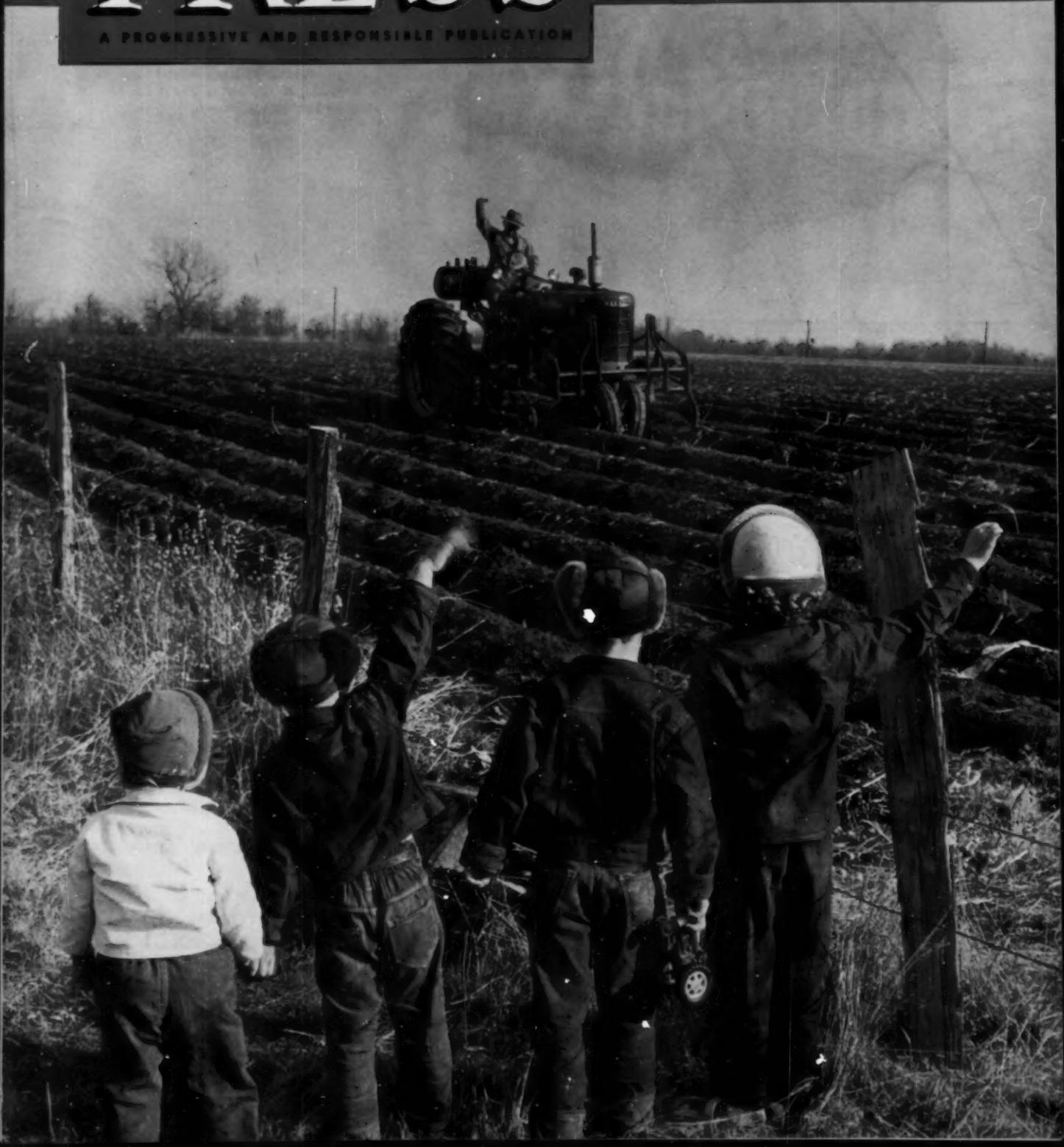
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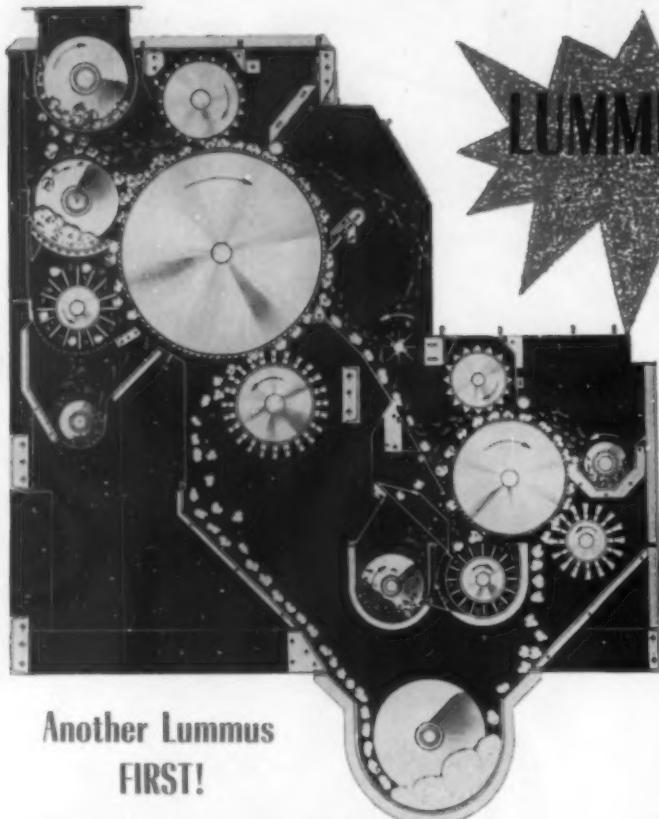
A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

MAY 4, 1957

58th year

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Write for Bulletin 630-A

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Descriptive literature on each of these types of driers will be sent at your request.

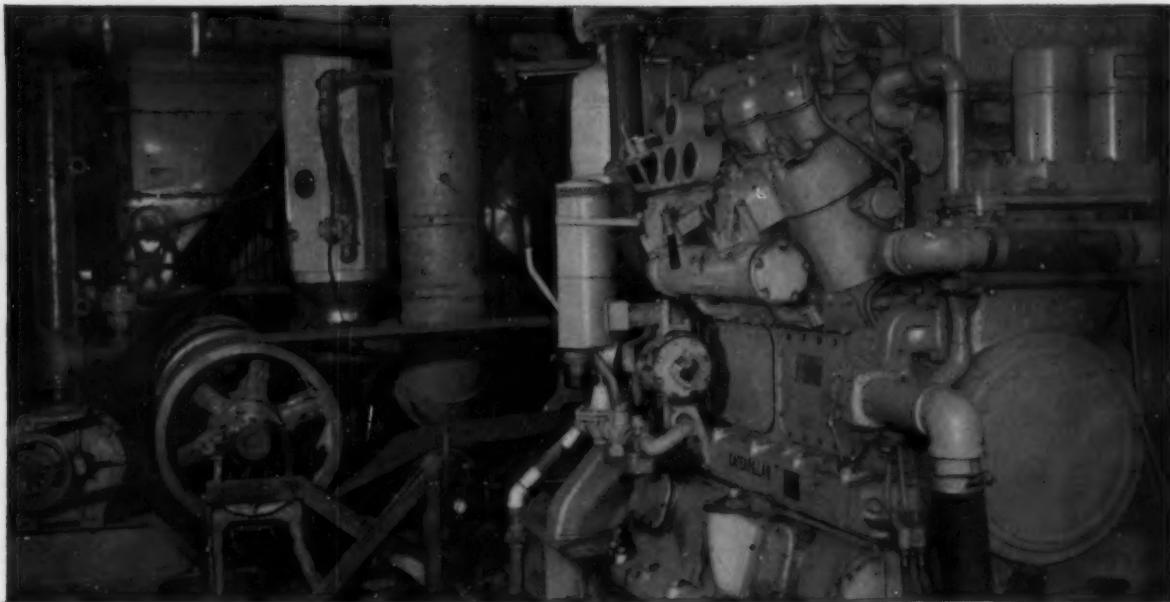
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Chester, left, and Cornell Hurdle report costs of only 50 cents a bale using this CAT* D375.

Since a Caterpillar D375 Diesel has been installed for power, customers of the I. J. Hurdle Gin, Slayden, Miss., are literally traveling hundreds of miles to get the high-quality samples. One makes a 220-mile round trip from Alabama. And the owners are just as pleased as their customers with the results.

"Our costs for a full season were just 50 cents a bale," explains Cornell Hurdle, one of four brothers who own the gin. "You can see why we are so very happy with the performance of this engine."

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In 1947 the Hurdles replaced their original power with a Cat D17000 Engine, which gave them eight productive years of ginning. The service they got from this engine and their dealer sold them on again buying Caterpillar when they needed increased power in 1955.

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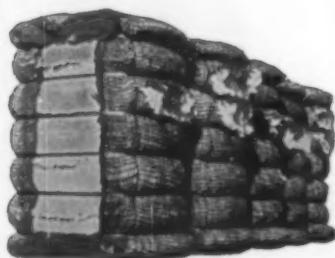
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ON OUR COVER:

Lending encouragement to Dad from the sidelines are Susan, Tony, Mike and Kay Mansfield. Their Daddy, Wyman Mansfield, farms at Princeton (Collin County), Texas. From the small tractor that Mike is holding in his hand, we bet he is wishing that he was riding on that big tractor of Dad's. It won't be too long, either, before he'll own and operate one. And chances are, he'll be viewing a scene similar to the one Dad now sees.

Photo by John Jeter

VOL. 58

MAY 4, 1957

No. 9

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginners' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association
Arizona Ginners' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association
California Cotton Ginners' Association
The Carolinas Ginners' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association
New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association
Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association
Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association
Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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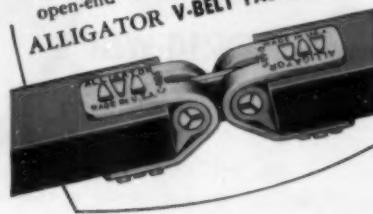
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laugh it off

An old woman was walking down the street in a rain storm, with her dress pulled up from the back over her head. I walked over and said, "Lady your legs are getting all wet."

She said, "The heck with my legs; they're 80 years old . . . this is a new hat!"

The housewife was still sitting at the breakfast table, having her eighth cup of coffee and trying to decide whether to get dressed, wash the dishes, or maybe look at television when she heard the garbage man outside. She dashed through the back door, her hair in curlers, face unmade, and wrinkled old bathrobe askew.

"Am I too late for the garbage," she asked.

Garbage man took one look and said, "No, mam, jump right in."

The great detective was shown into the boss' office. "Look," said the boss, "I've been robbed of thousands. Some robber has been round the country posing as one of our collectors and has simply coined money. In a week he collected more than all our travelers put together. Find him at once—and spare no expenses."

The great detective rose to his feet. "In a week he'll be in jail—I guarantee it."

"Jail?" roared the boss. "I want to give him a job!"

While mama and papa Shultz were reading the language daily Benjamin was reading a fairy tale to his baby sister. "And mama bear said 'who's been eating my porridge?'"

"See," said mama. "We ain't the only ones dot got cockroaches."

A Russian diplomat, whose career had steadily fallen since the revolution, was finally sentenced to die before the firing squad. In the international tradition he was offered one last cigarette before being shot. As the sergeant held out the cigarette, the old diplomat eyed it for some time, and then in a soft voice, whispered, "Don't you have a king-size?"

Mose was down by the river bank watching the parson baptize his friend, Sam, in the icy waters. When the pastor raised Sam to the surface Mose asked him:

"Is the water cold, Sam?"

"Noo-oo-o," chattered Sam.

"Better duck him again, pahson," advised Mose, "he ain't stopped lyin' yet!"

Assistant: "No, man, we haven't had any for quite a long time."

Manager (overhearing): "Oh, yes, we have, madam; I will just send to the warehouse and have some brought in for you." (aside to assistant): "Never refuse anything; send out for it."

As the lady went out laughing, the manager demanded of the assistant: "What did she say?"

Assistant: "She said, 'We haven't had rain lately'."

First bride: "Does your husband snore in his sleep?"

Second: "I don't know, we've only been married four days."

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Crushers Will Hold First Washington Convention

OFFICIALS of National Cottonseed Products Association have arranged for top governmental leaders to address the first annual convention of the cottonseed crushers' organization to meet in Washington in the Association's history.

The sixty-first annual convention will be held at the Shoreham Hotel in the national capital on Monday and Tuesday, May 20-21. Committee meetings will precede the two days of business sessions and special entertainment features.

Featured guest speakers at the sessions will be Senator William F. Knowland from California and Dr. Byron T. Shaw, administrator of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, on the first day; and, on the second day, Senator James O. Eastland from Mississippi and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

• **Entertainment Plans**—A tour of Washington, Georgetown and nearby Virginia will be one of the highlights of the entertainment features of the meeting. Buses will leave the Shoreham at 2:30 Monday afternoon.

A luncheon for ladies also is scheduled for Monday, as is the golf tournament, which starts at 1 p.m. at the Congressional Country Club.

National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association will be hosts at a reception from 6:30 to 8 p.m. Monday, in the West Ballroom of the Shoreham.

The Old Guard will have its thirty-ninth annual reunion at 7:30 p.m. Monday in the Park Room.

All registrants will be guests at a reception at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday in the West Ballroom, followed by the annual dinner and dance in the Main Ballroom.

(Continued on Page 36)

NCPA OFFICERS and staff members shown on this page are: Top, left to right, Harry S. Baker, president; J. D. Fleming, executive vice-president; and John F. Moloney, secretary-treasurer. Center, right, is A. B. Pittman, general council. Bottom, left, is A. L. Ward, director, and, right, Garlon A. Harper, assistant director, Educational Service.



• Oklahoma Crushers Plan Convention

OKLAHOMA CRUSHERS will hear a keynote address on "The Place of Cotton in Oklahoma's Industrial Development" at their annual meeting, May 14-15. The convention will be at Western



EDGAR L. McVICKER

Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, near Wagoner, Okla.

Speaker on the keynote subject will be Dr. Randall T. Klemme, director, Oklahoma Department of Commerce and Industry, Oklahoma City. He will speak

at the first session, Tuesday morning. W. L. Stroud of Altus, president, will make the opening address at this session.

Edd Roberts, Oklahoma Extension soil conservationist, Stillwater, will discuss "Soils and Cotton."

Entertainment scheduled for Tuesday afternoon includes the ladies' luncheon, a fishing derby and a golf tournament, to be held at Muskogee Country Club.

A dinner dance will be given Tuesday night.

The concluding business session is to be Wednesday morning. Guest speaker will be Jack Houser, executive secretary, Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, Oklahoma City. He will review the livestock situation in Oklahoma.

Edgar L. McVicker, Oklahoma City, will make his annual report, and other business will be transacted at this session. B. W. Heath, Oklahoma City, served the Association as vice-president in 1956-57.

Dates for Texas District Ginnings' Meetings Set

Texas Cotton Ginnings' Association has started planning 1957 district meetings. Dates have been set for the following meetings:

May 29 — Districts 13-14 — Richard's Motel, Harlingen, 11 a.m.

May 30 — Districts 11-12 — Sinton Labor Camp Auditorium, Sinton, 10 a.m.

Oil mills will be hosts at a luncheon at each point. Association business will be discussed and wage-hour questions answered.

At Texas A&M College

Superintendents Going

To Short Course

Oil mill operators from many parts of the Cotton Belt are going to Texas A&M College May 8-9-10 for the twenty-fifth annual Short Course for Oil Mill Operators. The school, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association sponsor the annual discussion of oil milling problems and techniques. Crushers will be hosts at a barbecue the final evening.

Georgia Manufacturers Convene at Nassau

Georgia's Lieutenant Governor S. Ernest Vandiver and Dr. Rufus C. Harris, president, Tulane University, were chief speakers May 1-3 at the annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia. More than 300 attended the meeting, at Emerald Beach Hotel, Nassau.

George H. Hightower, Thomaston, Ga., was named president, succeeding Henry McD. Tichenor, Monroe.

Cotton Committee To Meet

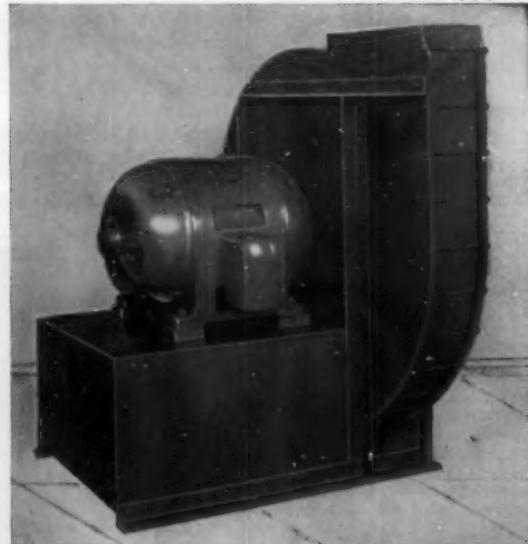
International Cotton Advisory Committee, representing 32 countries, is holding its annual meeting at Istanbul, Turkey, May 20-June 1.

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At Many Meetings

Producers Asked To Help Improve Cotton Policy

■ DISCUSSIONS show wide recognition of need for changes to make cotton more profitable and more competitive.

BETTER COTTON POLICIES are the objective of meetings being held throughout the Cotton Belt under the sponsorship of leading organizations. Major groups have held Beltwide meetings preliminary to local or area meetings to consider changes in governmental programs related to cotton.

• **Farm Bureau** — American Farm Bureau Federation sponsored meetings at Columbia, S.C.; Memphis; Phoenix and Dallas. Appearing on the program at these meetings were Jack Lynn, AFBF legislative representative, Washington; Robert C. Jackson, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, Washington; Mr. Rhea Blake, National Cotton Council, Memphis, and others.

Speakers at AFBF meetings stressed that they were not advocating any long-time cotton programs, but citing trends and conditions. They urge producers to hold local meetings to develop sound policies that will permit increased production and consumption of cotton and higher income for growers.

"Any way you look at it," Blake told those attending the meetings, "the basic issue . . . (is) . . . what can be done — what should be done — to maximize the net income of cotton growers?"

He and other speakers emphasized that this net income is determined by a simple formula: Volume x Price-Cost = New Income. It's impossible, he added, to make sense on price policy without considering volume and cost.

Facts presented at the meetings underline the need for maintaining competitive price and adequate volume of U.S. cotton and of reducing costs to give growers more net income.

• **Producers' Associates** — American Cotton Producers' Associates also have sponsored meetings at which preliminary policy recommendations were drafted to take back to the organizations affiliated with ACPA. Affiliates include most of the producer groups in the Midsouth and the Plains Growers in West Texas. Representatives of other groups, including processor organizations, partici-

Benson Says Farmers Must Decide

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson called upon cotton producers to consider carefully the need for drafting a better program for cotton in his April 26 address at New Orleans, at the American Cotton Shippers' Association meeting. Urging much the same action as is being advocated at the meetings being held throughout the Belt, the Secretary concluded:

"I merely want cotton farmers to ask themselves earnestly and honestly whether a program of restriction and scarcity can possibly mean as much to them in the long run as a program involving more freedom to plant and more freedom for market growth. The future of the cotton industry depends on how that question is answered."

pated in the discussions. A. L. Story, Charleston, Mo., is president of ACPA.

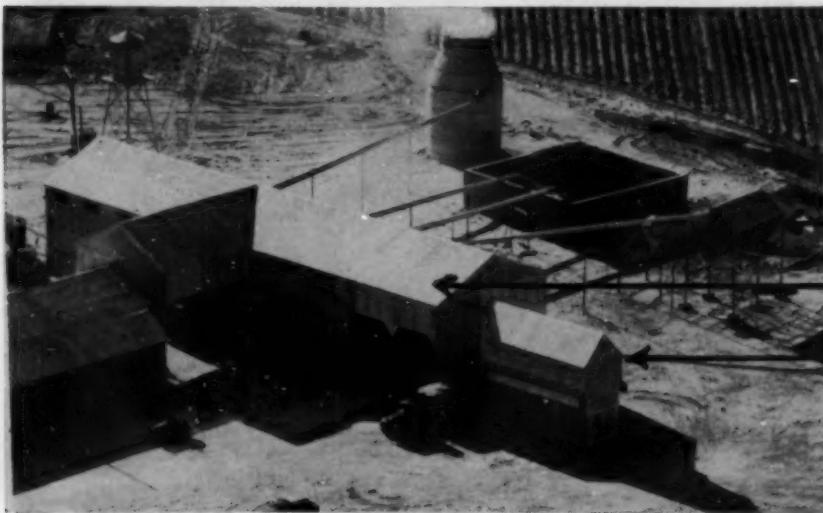
Recommendations of a committee which met in Memphis on April 23 called for:

Allowing cotton prices to seek their own level in domestic and foreign markets.

Increased acreage to insure more income and more cotton.

"Compliance" payments to farmers to

(Continued on Page 30)



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• Rains End Drouth In Cotton Areas

VALUE of drouth-breaking rains in the Southwest more than offset flood damage and delay in cotton planting and progress in many parts of the Belt, Weather Bureau reports indicate. Soil moisture supplies and crop prospects are the best in years in much of Texas and Oklahoma drouth areas.

Alabama reported excellent planting progress, and planting was underway throughout Arizona; but Arkansas had planted only a limited acreage because of rains. Georgia and the Carolinas also had generally favorable conditions in most areas.

Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma were too wet for normal farm work, and some areas were hurt by excessive rains and floods, but longtime results of the moisture were encouraging to most producers. Some cotton is blooming in Texas' Lower Valley.

USDA Announces Policy On Selling Peanuts

USDA has announced its peanut sales policy after next Aug. 1. Any CCC peanuts sold for edible use will be at prices not less than 105 percent of the 1956- or 1957-crop support price, whichever is higher, plus actual carrying charges to the date of sale or Oct. 1, 1957, whichever is earlier.

Shelled peanuts will be sold on a similar basis but with minimum prices reflecting also the additional costs of shelling, transporting, and storing.

USDA said 1956-crop peanuts carried over by CCC should assure adequate edible supplies if the 1957 crop is short. If not needed for edible use, carryover stocks can be diverted to other uses.

• Conference To Study Market Research

WAYS to use market research to build better markets for cotton and textiles, generally, will be studied at the Textile Market Research Conference, May 28-29 in New York.

The meeting will be "a creative workshop", said Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council, the sponsoring organization.

Leaders from the textile trade, other industries and business will participate. Undersecretary of Commerce Walter Williams will make the keynote address.

More Butter Bought

Housewives paid more for butter and bought more in February than a year earlier, USDA's latest survey indicates. During the past 11 months per capita butter buying was one percent heavier than a year earlier, five percent above two years before and 15 percent more than three years ago.

Braceros Asked To Remain

Farmers in Coahuila, Mexico, have been asked to remain and not take jobs working in the U.S. Governor Romal Copeda Flores said the state "needs your efforts." Drouth has caused many to abandon farms and seek U.S. jobs.

Debtor Letter

"I Didn't Know You Cared"

A DEBTOR LETTER written by Herbert A. Leggett, editor, Arizona Progress, published by Valley National Bank, Phoenix, should appeal to anyone who has debts. And who doesn't? The letter follows:

DEAR DEBT CONSOLIDATION CO.:

It was indeed nice of you to write me about my financial problems. I didn't know you cared.

As I understand it, if I do, you will take over all my debts and let me pay you off in "small convenient monthly installments." This sounds just too good to be true because my present payments are killing me. I am anxious to follow your advice about "getting out of debt" and "banishing financial worries." If you can do these things for me, you are magicians.

Here is my situation in a nutshell. Let's assume that I earned \$7,000 last year. This is purely hypothetical — and I ain't kidding. After income taxes and other deducts, my hypothetical "take-home pay" was about \$5,000. However,

I didn't get to take it home because it vanished before I got there.

I'll never understand where the money goes. Of course, we did have some extra expenses last year. We bought a new house for \$18,000, a new automobile costing \$4,000, about \$3,000 worth of furniture and \$1,500 worth of electrical appliances. You should see our new TV set. I guess we stretched that \$5,000 pretty far at that.

There is just one thing that bothers me. According to your table (which shows "what I get" and "what you get"), if I borrow \$100 I must pay you back \$7 a month for 20 months. I am not very good at arithmetic but I think that comes to \$140. Since I am not using all of the money all the time, i.e., only part of the money part of the time, it seems like pretty high interest. I figure about 80 percent — but that can't be right.

I guess I made a mistake somewhere because you must know what you are doing. I shall be eternally indebted to you for your help.

(signed) I. O. PLENTY.



Calibration Cotton Furnished Labs

INTERNATIONAL CALIBRATION COTTON, shown here, is being furnished to cotton testing laboratories by USDA in the new standards program previously announced in The Press. Fineness and maturity have been measured by a Micronaire gage, the trademarked testing instrument made by The Sheffield Corp., Dayton, Ohio. These Calibration cottons, Sheffield engineers explained, give cotton testing laboratories an exact standard of measurement similar to the master gage blocks used to calibrate gages in precision metalworking. The "Micronaire," standard instrument in U.S. cotton testing, is a Sheffield adaptation of its air-gaging instruments widely used in metalworking and other manufacturing processes. The new program to aid the cotton industry in classifying both domestic and international cotton quality is being conducted according to procedures set up by the American Society of Testing Materials and is under the joint sponsorship of USDA, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, American Cotton Shippers' Association, the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries, and the National Cotton Council of America. Orders for the Calibration Cottons and detailed instructions for using them in laboratory quality tests are being handled by the Cotton Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.



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Program In Any Area*

Cutworms, thrips, fleahoppers, overwintered boll weevils—ignored by many cotton farmers—can take the profit out of a crop early in the season, leaving the way open for hard-to-control infestations that may get out of hand later in the year.

Experts stress the value of early cotton production. They say a crop that matures early is money in the bank, leaves the farmer free to concentrate on a "bonus" from a profitable top crop. *Toxaphene*

is the indispensable insecticide—the keystone—for a well-planned insect control program because it kills all major cotton insect pests, helps keep fields free of infestations that can develop into real trouble in July and August.

Farmers who follow a toxaphene program become repeat toxaphene customers—and for good reason! Toxaphene-treated fields produce consistently high yields year after year. Successful cotton growers tell us they make toxaphene the keystone of their insect control program.

NX57-2

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Fertilizers

can make More Cotton in 1957

PRESSURE on cotton farmers to reduce acreage and production of cotton is intensifying their income problem. For example, in addition to acreage allotments and marketing quota restrictions, cotton farmers this year have placed about three million acres in the Acreage Reserve program of the Soil Bank. This amounts to about 17 percent of the 1957 allotments.

Net income from cotton can be maintained in 1957! Many farmers can actually increase their profits from cotton with fewer acres.

How? The recommendations of the land-grant colleges show the way. Here are the results of research in several of the Cotton States that indicate what can be done.

The staff of the Arkansas Experiment Station has prepared data which show that the profit from cotton produced on 915,000 acres can be the same as that produced on the 1950-52 average of 2,193,000. The difference is accounted for by the difference between present and recommended fertilizer practices.

With present practices, farmers were using about 28,500 tons of plant food on over two million acres. With recommended fertilizer practices, farmers would be using 54,900 tons of plant food on less than one million acres. The profit to farmers in Arkansas would total the same—about \$102 million.

Looking at it another way, Arkansas cotton farmers could actually reduce total production by 874,000 bales and make just as much profit simply by increasing plant food used by 26,400 tons. This is just one example of how proper fertilization and other good farming practices can help farmers maintain income in the face of limitations or production.

The National Plant Food Institute has estimated the effects on returns to cotton farmers assuming recommended production practices were used on all acres planted to cotton. The results are as follows:

The fundamental reason farmers can maintain or increase income even though producing less is that proper fertilization reduces the cost of producing a pound of cotton. Data for California show that production cost can be reduced from 14.6 cents per pound to 11.4 cents per pound. Oklahoma research results indicate that yields can be increased from the state average yield of 160 to 350 pounds with recommended fertilizer

and other practices. The additional yield would cost \$6.00 per acre for fertilizer and the additional profit from the increased yield would be \$40.90.

In South Carolina, Clemson has found that wise use of fertilizer has more than tripled the profit. Total cost, including picking, was reduced from 28 cents per pound with low fertilization to 22 cents per pound with full fertilization. Similar results are reported by North Carolina.

The following statement by the Production Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, summarizes the story on use of fertilizer on cotton:

"There has been an increase in the proportion of the cotton acreage receiving fertilizer as well as higher rates of application on the acreage fertilized. An average of 85 pounds of fertilizer was used per acre of cotton planted during

(about 80 pounds of nutrients) and current prices, an additional dollar spent for fertilizer would result in an additional yield worth \$5 after deducting harvesting and ginning costs. It is estimated that marginal return is equal to three times marginal costs with an application of 224 pounds of nutrients per acre. With average weather and good production practices, this rate of fertilization would give a calculated yield of about 500 pounds of lint per acre. This is more than 200 pounds above the average yield obtained in the seven states during 1953-54. Apparently it is reasonable to expect a continuation of the increase in the rate of fertilization which likely will result in still higher yields of cotton."

The use of full fertilization is only one of the practices essential to profitable cotton production. Only when the farmer uses all the practices recommended by his agricultural college can he expect to maintain his income on fewer acres.

This article is one of a series on sound practices that will help producers increase yield and income per acre in 1957. Higher yields and more revenue per acre are essential to offset, as far as possible, cotton acreage reduction.—Editor.

1928-32 compared with an average of about 195 pounds during the 1950-54 period. Furthermore, the plant nutrient content of the fertilizer was considerably higher during the latter period. The increased use of fertilizer probably accounts for about 50 of the 125 pounds increase in yields between the two periods. Even so, it appears that the rate of application is considerably below optimum.

"Analysis of yield responses to fertilizer may give some clues as to the profitability of higher rates of applications . . . This analysis indicates that, at 1954 rates of application of fertilizer

By MOYLE S. WILLIAMS
Chief Agricultural Economist,
National Plant Food Institute



Joins Paymaster Farm

ELLIS M. TAYLOR has joined the staff of Paymaster Farm, Aiken, Texas. Western Cottonoil Co. officials have announced that he will be in charge of seed sales and seed advertising. For the past five years Taylor has been with the seeds division, Texas Department of Agriculture, as chief inspector. Firm officials point out that he brings to Paymaster's expanding seed program an extensive experience in seed testing, laboratory and field trials of seed and field inspection of certified seed.

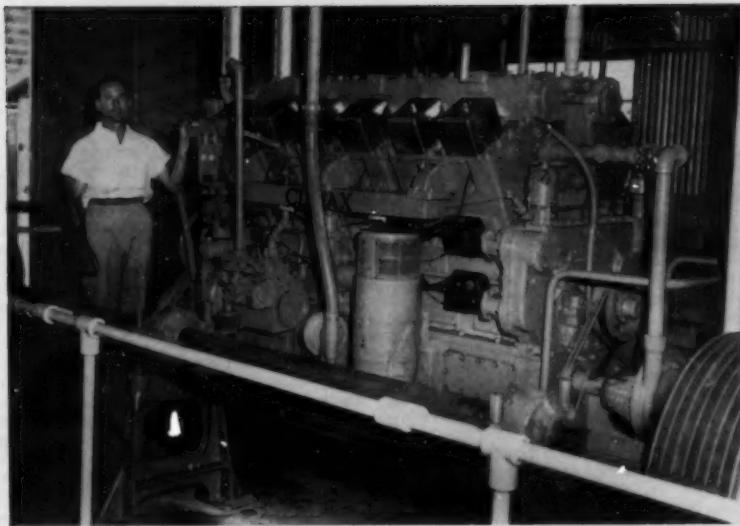
Cotton Profits Can Be From Less Production on Fewer Acres in the United States

	Acreage	Total Production Pounds	Profit Per Acre ¹	Total Profits On All Acres ¹ Million Dollars
Current Production Practices	17,600,000	5,966,400,000	\$10.17 ²	\$179 ²
Recommended Production Practices	10,400,000	5,400,000,000	\$46.80 ²	\$487 ²

¹Cotton valued at \$314 per lb.

²Calculated on average yield of 339 lbs.; average cost \$2.28 per lb.

²Calculated on average yield of 520 lbs.; average cost \$2.22 per lb.



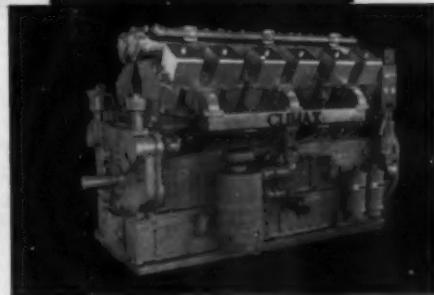
Mr. Smajstrla and his Climax V-125.

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Mr. E. J. Smajstrla, Gulf Coast Gin Co.

CHECK THESE IMPORTANT FEATURES OF CLIMAX V AND K SERIES ENGINES

- ✓ All models have renewable cylinder sleeves.
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- ✓ All connecting rods are rifle drilled for pressure lubrication of piston pins.
- ✓ All cylinder heads have Climax high-turbulence type combustion chambers which produce maximum fuel economy.
- ✓ All models have the Climax consistent design that makes possible maximum interchangeability of wearing parts.



Climax V-125, 12 cylinder, 7 1/2 x 7 engine with a 3711 Cubic Inch Displacement.



In 1953, the Gulf Coast Gin Company installed a Climax V-125 engine to drive fans, heaters, cleaners, gin stands and presses in their new, modern gin.

Looking back on two years of operation, Mr. Smajstrla reports, "Plenty of reserve power, fuel economy and minimum downtime have been high points in the top performance of our Climax V-125, and we look forward to many more years of trouble-free service." Why not benefit from this experience and consult your nearby Climax distributor for full details.

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- UNITED POWER, INC.
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and Long Beach, Calif.
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Belton, Miss.
Shreveport, Ark.
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Midway Park, Texas
- CARTER ENGINE & EQUIP. CO.
Dallas, Texas
- TOBIN MACHINERY CO.
Lafayette, La.
- CARTER ENGINE & EQUIP. CO.
Austin, Texas
- VERN WALTON CO.
Covington, Costa Grande
and Maricopa, Arizona
- INDUSTRIAL POWER & SUPPLY CO.
Longview, Texas

**from our
Washington
Bureau**

by FRED BAILEY
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS



• **Price Changes Coming** — The Administration now has made crystal clear its desire to perform radical surgery on present farm price laws. What Secretary Benson plainly desires is full authority to place all price supports where he chooses.

The Secretary won't ask that much power of Congress, but he will shoot for considerably lower minimum levels in price floors. Administration drive for more leeway in pricing will center around cotton as a representative symbol of what is wrong generally with today's farm programs.

Benson sounded the keynote of the Administration campaign in his recent New Orleans talk before the American Cotton Shippers' Association. The Soil Bank and surplus removal, the Secretary said, will in time boost prices back to 90 percent of parity which "will lose markets" and render controls "less than properly effective."

Benson then asked the two-part \$64,000 question:

"Is the cotton program, therefore, because of the price support requirement in the basic law, committed to continuous production controls, loss of markets for cotton, and continuous surplus disposal operations? If this be true, would it not be well to re-examine the price support objective?"

Under present law, the Secretary estimated, the national acreage allotment for cotton in 1959 "could be in the neighborhood of 14 million acres." That compares with allotments for this year and next of 17,600,000 acres, an arbitrary figure established by Congress.

To ease the squeeze, the Secretary believes, will require lower supports and vigorous promotion. He listed the following as present "fringe benefits" for cotton which have proved disadvantageous:

(1) The provision that price support cannot be reduced below 90 percent of parity until supplies exceed 108 percent of normal. (2) The requirement that support be based on 7/8 middling instead of average quality of the crop.

(3) The set-aside. (4) Use of dual parity. (5) The provision that support prices must be raised before harvest, but may not be lowered, when supply and parity conditions change.

(2) There would be a domestic and export allotment for each farm. Price support would be 95 percent of parity for cotton produced under the domestic allotment and 75 percent on that produced under the export allotment.

(3) A government loan would be available at 75 percent of parity, and producers would receive an "adjustment payment" on the domestic allotment equal to the difference between 75 percent and 95 percent of parity.

(4) Soil Bank funds that were unused in 1958 would be employed to meet a portion of costs of the program.

(5) Small growers with an allotment of five acres or less would get support at 95 percent of parity for all their production.

Stennis' legislation provides for producers to vote on whether they prefer the present program or his "combination domestic export allotment plan." The Mississippi Senator estimates the cost of his plan in the first two years would be "less than one-half of the present program."

• Cadillac Offered For Hole-in-One

A CADILLAC again will be offered by Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis, to the golfer skilled enough to make a hole-in-one at the annual convention of National Cottonseed Products Association in Washington.

Details of the program for the meeting, May 20-21, are given in the story starting on Page 11 of this issue.

■ NOLAND F. HOWARD is new manager, and ROBERT E. SMITH incoming plant superintendent, of Yazoo Valley Oil Mill, Inc., Greenwood, Miss.



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rate observation that "about half the income of the farmers is from federal subsidy."

That statement was later corrected by the White House and Benson himself.

Actually, direct payments to farmers account for only about five percent of net farm income. Approximately half of the new \$5 billion farm budget would go for direct aids to farmers in such form as Soil Bank checks and conservation payments. Farm leaders argue that these are not subsidies in the usual sense, because the farmer who qualifies for payments must agree to keep land out of production, carry out certain soil practices, etc.

The Administration's drive for lower supports is not expected to go anywhere this year. As a matter of fact, House Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold Cooley of North Carolina has promised he will hold hearings directed at raising, rather than lowering, present price floors. Practically all hands agree that changes in price programs eventually will be made, with cotton a candidate for relatively early alterations.

Legislation just introduced by Senator John Stennis of Mississippi is now being studied on Capitol Hill and in trade circles. The Stennis Bill includes these main provisions:

(1) A national allotment equal to the acres required to supply estimated domestic consumption, plus estimated production for exports. This would provide growers in 1958 "approximately 20 to 21 million acres," the Senator claims.

(2) There would be a domestic and export allotment for each farm. Price support would be 95 percent of parity for cotton produced under the domestic allotment and 75 percent on that produced under the export allotment.

(3) A government loan would be available at 75 percent of parity, and producers would receive an "adjustment payment" on the domestic allotment equal to the difference between 75 percent and 95 percent of parity.

(4) Soil Bank funds that were unused in 1958 would be employed to meet a portion of costs of the program.

(5) Small growers with an allotment of five acres or less would get support at 95 percent of parity for all their production.

• USDA Scientists Seek Fatherless Plants

FIND TWIN COTTON plants—two plants growing out of a single seed—and you may bring good luck to the cotton industry, says an article in USDA's Agricultural Research.

One of the twins will likely be a rare, fatherless plant called a haploid. A score of haploids have come into the hands of USDA cotton breeders. Two such plants have been the means of breeding into cottons the desirable characters of line strength and length, early flowering, boll prolificacy and leaf smoothness.

Where twinning occurs, one of the plants will be normal. But the other, a weakling, will usually be a fatherless one—a sort of "half plant." Its cells will contain only the one set of chromosomes and genes (inheritance vehicles comprising the chromosomes) handed down from the mother. It will have none of the set a male parent normally supplies.

Normal cotton is diploid—that is, it has two sets of chromosomes in contrast to the haploid, with just one set. In upland cotton, haploids may occur in one seed out of a million, or possibly less often.

Haploids are incapable of sexual reproduction—cannot set seeds. In such plants, a mother cell from which pollen or egg cells should arise has only one of each kind of chromosomes in stead of the usual pair. Dividing these chromosomes among pollen or egg cells would supply each with an incomplete

set of chromosomes—not enough for viability. USDA scientists solved this difficulty by treating haploid plants with the drug colchicine, which caused the doubling of chromosome number in the cells. This causes new tissue in treated plants to have all chromosomes in pairs, as is normal in sexually perfect plants. Unlike the usual pattern, however, both members of the chromosome pairs are identical.

The real merit of these doubled haploid plants, is that they give rise through self-fertilization to offspring that are identical to them, just as though they had been increased vegetatively.

Work with this material has had three practical results:

First, a crossing of the doubled Stoneville haploid Z 106 with the doubled

Deltapine haploid 8948 produced a hybrid vigor substantially greater than in normal hybrids of those or other cottons.

Second, doubled haploids give such stable test results that true value of new characters bred into them can be measured by comparison with the un-crossed material.

Third, the complete lack of genetic variability of doubled haploids allows them to be used as "living yardsticks" for work by agronomists, geneticists, cytologists, physiologists, pathologists and soil scientists.

ARS and state plant breeders at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, are anxious to get many more twins for research. They hope seedsmen and cotton breeders will keep on the lookout for them.

Foresight

VS HINDSIGHT

It is better to order your full requirements of Cotton Ties and Buckles NOW than to wish later that you had bought them earlier!

Please tell your supplier how many TCI Cotton Ties and TCI Side Opening Buckles you'll want for the full season. Do it today and be sure of having them when you need them!

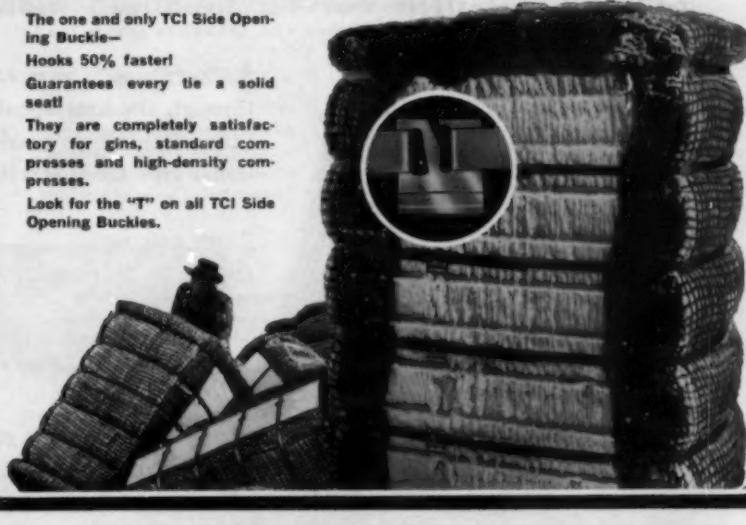
The one and only TCI Side Opening Buckle—

Hooks 50% faster!

Guarantees every tie a solid seat!

They are completely satisfactory for gins, standard compresses and high-density compresses.

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UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, FAIRFIELD, ALABAMA • UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

UNITED STATES STEEL

Cotton To Please Dad

DAD is no longer the forgotten man around the house, according to the National Cotton Council. A new series of decorative fabrics are designed to appeal to masculine tastes. History-making race horses are featured in one design, suitable for draperies, slipcovers and similar uses.

Viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Hitch-hiking Ladies

BUGS GET AROUND, especially the ladies! A cotton mill at Greenwood, S.C., recently found ladybug beetles in a bale of cotton. Investigation revealed that the ladybug had crossed the continent, as the bale came from California.

• Will Aid Feeding

BETTER USE of cottonseed feed products in Guatemala will result because a former Texas Vocational Agriculture Teacher used the National Cottonseed Products Association "Feeding Practices" bulletin "as much as anything else in teaching feeds and feeding."

Now with the American Embassy at Guatemala City, Howard H. Hanson recently wrote the NCPA Educational Service: "The last copy of the 'Feeding Practices' that I have is the 1949 issue. I would like to have the latest copy you have in Spanish if you have put out anything in Spanish. If it is not in Spanish, I would like to have the English copy anyway and have permission to reproduce parts of the text in Spanish for teaching material in the schools and general information to distribute to farmers. We would give the source of information on the material we put out. Cottonseed products are not being utilized here a fraction of what they could

be used. Right now there is a price ceiling on cattle that makes feeding unfavorable but if that ceiling should be lifted the cottonseed products industry could expand a great deal."

• Bread and Butter Ads

"WE DECIDE to give our bread and butter a little free advertising," Ted Warner of Raymondville (Texas) Cotton Oil Co., told National Cotton Council field representatives recently. "We are putting the following on all our checks and invoices: WEAR MORE COTTON. Maybe the idea will catch on, and a few more people might buy an extra shirt or so."

• Lost - Cotton Growers

COTTON PRODUCTION in Alabama has lost about 6,500 farmers each year since 1938, according to Director P. O. Davis, Alabama Extension Service. In other words, nearly 130,000 farmers have quit growing cotton in Alabama in 20 years.

• Wife Shooting Cheap

WIFE SHOOTING can be done at bargain rates in Texas. A \$100 fine was all that a Dallas barber had to pay for shooting his wife four, six or seven

times, depending on the witness. Husbands considering following his example should take note, however, that he claimed self defense.

• Bracero Unions?

UNIONS for Mexican laborers doing farm work in the U.S. and \$1 minimum wages were advocated in resolutions adopted at a recent meeting in Nogales—the fourth U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee. Representatives from the AFL-CIO and CTM unions in the U.S. and Mexico attended.

• Not "Navadel"

HERCULES POWDER CO. announces that its new pesticide will continue to be called Hercules 528, rather than "Navadel", as was announced earlier. A trade-name registered in another country was found to be so similar that Hercules will not use the word "Navadel."

• Lay It on Thick

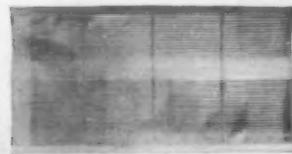
LAY IT ON THICK, when it comes to growing cotton. Clemson Extension Service cautions farmers to be sure to leave plenty of cotton stalks standing to produce a high yield. Don't chop yourself out of income, says Clemson.

• Use Is Best Promotion

WEAR COTTON this summer—"personal use is the best promotion", Delta Council women say, and men of the cotton industry should take heed. "List of Manufacturers Offering Men's Apparel in Cotton" is a publication available from the National Cotton Council to help men choose their summer cottons.

Cen-Tennial Grid Screen Cleaners Make A Big Difference

Sticks, Stems, Grass and Leaf Trash are easily removed through the long openings between the Grid Rods. Very little of this type trash can be removed through conventional type mesh screens.



These Grid Screens are strongly constructed for trouble-free operation and are manufactured in 2-Drum Sections for easy installation in the field.

Grid Screens can be furnished to replace Mesh Type Screens in Cen-Tennial Cleaners already in operation.

Write today for further information

Cen-Tennial COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS COLUMBUS, GA. MEMPHIS, TENN.

For Valley Processors

Dates for Two 1958 Meetings Set

Dates of two 1958 meetings of particular interest to Valley Oilseed Processors' Association members have been announced through the Association office in Memphis.

Feb. 3-4 are the dates for annual Cottonseed Processing Clinic at USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans. USDA and the Valley Association jointly sponsor the meeting and set the dates for 1958.

April 14-15 will be the dates for the annual convention of Valley Oilseed Processors' Association, to be held at the Buena Vista Hotel in Biloxi, Miss.

At Clemson College

Course Begins in Gin Engineering

■ PROGRAM long advocated by cotton industry to fill void in agricultural education

The first instructional program in gin engineering of its kind in the U.S. will begin this fall at Clemson College, Clemson, S.C.

Developed by Clemson's school of agriculture and the National Cotton Council, the program will offer courses at both the undergraduate and graduate level.

Students who enroll in gin engineering will receive training in engineering and other subjects, with emphasis on aspects applicable to ginning efficiency and fiber quality preservation. M.A. degrees, with a concentration in gin engineering, will be offered in agricultural engineering.

No other training facility is available for producing technically trained personnel to perform research, development, education, sales and service work required to provide the industry with machinery, methods and operational knowledge for efficient and quality ginning, the Council points out.

Graduates in gin engineering will supply an increasing demand for college-trained men by state and federal Extension Services, USDA, ginning laboratories, gin machinery manufacturers and commercial gins.

The Foundation for Cotton Research and Education, Memphis, will serve as a clearing house for the program with the gin machinery manufacturers and the cotton industry, and will administer a limited number of graduate fellowships to be offered annually.

Clemson is a unique location for the program. The College has outstanding schools of agriculture, textiles and engineering, and the USDA Southeastern Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory is located near the campus. All four will offer ideal facilities and equipment, the Council said.

Russian Article Should Interest U.S. Mills

Dr. A. A. Horvath, 522 Acequia Madre, Santa Fe, N.M., has translated a Russian article, "The Interaction of Sugars and Proteinaceous Substances on Oleoginous Seeds in the Process of Oil Milling."

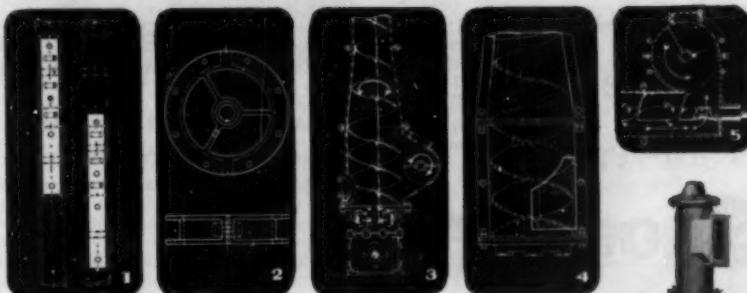
He feels that the research discussed is significant to U.S. oilseed processors in pointing out the harm to nutritional value of meal done by sugars. He adds, however, that the sugars, as well as the gossypol, can be removed by isopropanol solvent extraction, in the process developed by Dr. W. D. Harris at Texas Engineering Experiment Station.

Co-op Plans Building

Plains Cotton Cooperative Association plans an office building on Buffalo Lakes Road, near Lubbock. Office space, capacity to store 60,000 samples and sample classing rooms will be included. Dan Davis, general manager, reports the Association handled 53,000 bales for the loan and 84,000 in the pool the past season.

■ TOM ROLLOW, Western Cotton Products Co., Phoenix, Ariz., has announced plans for expansion and improvement of the firm's ginning facilities in Arizona. The company operates six long staple and 38 short staple gins in the state.

5 features that put "HAMMOND Screw-Lifts" in a class by themselves!



ALL THESE FEATURES ARE EXCLUSIVE!!

FEATURE NO. 1

ACCESSIBILITY . . . "Hammond Screw-Lifts" are manufactured with slip-couplings between each length of conveyor permitting quick removal of conveyor for repair or replacement.

FEATURE NO. 2

SPLIT STABILIZER BEARINGS . . . A companion feature to slip couplings permitting immediate access and elimination of whip and vibration in vertical unit, also assuring quiet operation loaded or empty.

FEATURE NO. 3

NO CHOKING . . . "Hammond Screw-Lift" design incorporates a relief chamber at the transfer point having a 130% greater capacity eliminating pressure and degradation between horizontal and vertical conveying mediums.

FEATURE NO. 4

LOADING APERTURE . . . "Hammond Screw-Lifts" use only 90° of the circle. Loading is always in the direction of the vertical screw rotation. This permits free access from horizontal to vertical lifts with controlled capacity.

FEATURE NO. 5

FEEDER CONTROL . . . With a "Hammond Screw-Lift" the movement of material from the horizontal feeder or conveyor is coordinated with the specified capacity of the lift. No build up of volume is permitted eliminating possibility of clogging.

Is it any wonder "Hammond Screw-Lifts" with these patented features are preferred by thousands of users?



If you have a material handling problem involving vertical elevating plus horizontal distribution and reclamation investigate "Hammond Screw-Lifts." They'll convey your material from receiving point to storage . . . loading and feeding to processing or packaging equipment . . . material handling. Little space is required because the material travels in a tube of 4, 6, 9 or 12 in. diameter. No return strands to use up space. The operation is automatic—fast—clean—totally enclosed. Capacities from 72 to 2000 cu. ft. per hour. Installation is simple—all units are preassembled and tested before shipment. Write for Bulletin M-804-2.



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Fiber Testing Discussed

A conference on cotton fiber testing, sponsored by American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, was held April 24-25 at Clemson, S.C. Eight leading cotton fiber technologists spoke and manufacturers demonstrated fiber testing equipment.

India Exporting Oil

India has started exporting castor oil to unidentified Eastern European countries, USDA reports, and Indian firms seek to develop markets for other oils and oilcakes in these nations.

■ JACK DOWDEN, ginner, Dumas, Ark., has been elected president of the local Lions Club.

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premium quality
ingredients
to make premium
all-vegetable

Snowdrift

The Wesson Oil Shortening



**Wesson Oil & Snowdrift
Sales Company**

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Savannah
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New Orleans
San Francisco
Chicago

Farmer and Ginner Is Proving Conservation Pays



HARRY H. MOORE, Navasota cotton grower and ginner, has been named one of Texas top conservation farmers and received \$500 from the Fort Worth Press on May 4. Moore is shown examining irrigated cotton on the left, which made about two bales per acre, contrasted with unirrigated which made the low yield shown on the right —hardly worth picking.

Texas Farmers Pioneering "Reverse" Water Well

"I don't know of anything that has caused so much comment in a long time," says Uvalde (Texas) banker J. H. Ashby in regard to the Garman farm a few miles southwest of Uvalde. There, the first "reverse" water well in this section is in operation.

The Garmons, J. I. and R. F., have diverted water at approximately 5,900 gallons a minute into a deep well which sucks the water down. They recently blasted out a wide approach to the well's throat to enable the water to pour in faster. They originally drilled a 13-inch well 295 feet deep which went through five cavities of limestone. The first cavity was encountered at 187 feet and the lowest at 221 feet.

In a drainage area near the well, the Garmons have built a 1,500 foot long earth dam which filled to capacity during the recent rains. It is the water impounded behind the dam that they have diverted into the well.

Why have the Garmons poured the water into the underground which benefits wells in a vast area? They explain that the grass in the area covered by the lake has had ample soaking and will now raise good grass for months to come, and they had rather not drown the grass.

Rather than drain the water off in creeks, they went to work and expense to divert the water into the well which will benefit more people.

Frank Getzendorfer, Uvalde geologist, comments: "What the Garmons are doing is worth a million dollars in publicity and example of replenishing the underground reservoir. It's the first time I know of that a project like this has been made in the Edwards Limestone. New York City did it years ago in a different type of formation."

Delta Research Bill Passed by House

As reported earlier in The Press, the Delta Research Center has long been a project of the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association. April 30, the bill for the starting of the Center passed its last legislative hurdle when the Missouri House of Representatives passed it, thus directing the University of Missouri to establish the new Center.

According to Roger F. Rhodes, president of the MCPA, Missouri Governor James T. Blair is expecting to sign the bill upon presentation.

Blaw-Knox Given Contract

Blaw-Knox Co., chemical plants division, Pittsburg, has been awarded a contract to engineer and supply a fat splitting and fatty acid hydrogenation plant for Emery Industries, (Canada) Ltd., London, Ontario. The award was made to the company's fats and oils department in Chicago.

Once the fatty acids and glycerine are separated and refined from animal or vegetable fats and oils, they find their way into such diverse products as pharmaceuticals, foods, cosmetics, plasticizers, rubber, etc.

Mechanical Chopping

California and Arizona cotton growers should consider the value of mechanical chopping wherever cotton is not planted to a stand, says George Harrison, agricultural consultant of Calcot, Inc.

■ E. C. MASON, formerly assistant, has been named manager of Planters Oil Mill, Greenwood, Miss.

Farmer Bureau Favors Reduced Supports

The cotton department of the California State Farm Bureau recently adopted a resolution that it hopes will be followed by the American Farm Bureau and by Congress.

It calls for a reversal of the present system of setting aside up to four million bales of cotton when figuring the price support figure. It urges use of the entire cotton produced, including that in surplus warehouses, when estimating the acreage allotments.

Eugene Hayes, who presided at the meeting in Visalia, said this would up the number of cotton acres available and lower the support price. He said that it is hoped that the present support price of 31 cents can be maintained next year, rather than allowing it to rise to 34 cents.

In other actions, the cotton department endorsed a California state bill which would set up a tax of one-tenth of one percent of the value of baled cotton in place of the present personal property tax. It also favored a bill which would charge \$10, on a permanent basis, for cotton trailers used exclusively in transporting cotton from the farm to the gin.

■ DR. THOMAS F. PROTZMAN, DR. FRANK VERBANAC and DR. HENRY M. WALTON have joined the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. staff at Decatur, Ill. The firm is expanding basic exploratory research to diversify participation in chemical and processing industries.

Rain, Not Soil Bank, Cuts His Crop

Too much rain, not the Soil Bank, has caused lettuce to replace cotton in what has been one of the nation's best known cotton patches. Cotton has been planted in a small area behind the Peabody Hotel in Memphis in recent years by Jim Millwood, special officer. Tourists from non-cotton areas have greatly admired the "crop" and it has received wide publicity. Millwood this year has "diversified" and planted lettuce—but he says it's because of too much rain, and not government programs.

• First 1957 Cotton Crop Is Catfish

CATFISH was the first crop harvested from his 1957 cotton plantings by Ray Guinn of Edcouch, Texas.

Guinn caught six fish in his field, but isn't sure whether they were dumped by a small tornado or swam in from a flooded irrigation canal.

Copra Exports Rising

Copra exports from the Philippines in 1957 may exceed the record high of 714,505 long tons, oil equivalent, exported in 1956. USDA says prices are expected to remain relatively stable.

New Bulletin

USDA GIVING CONSUMERS FACTS ABOUT FABRICS

USDA has issued a new bulletin designed to give consumers information about fabrics. "Clothing Fabrics—Facts for Consumer Education," was written by Margaret Smith, clothing specialist.

Single copies may be obtained from USDA Office of Information, Washington.

Consumer education about fibers and fabrics has long been an objective of the cotton industry, which currently is supporting Congressional bills requiring adequate identification of fibers used in materials and clothing.

Farm Income To Rise

Net income of farmers in 1957 is likely to improve, USDA forecasters say. It was \$11,800,000,000 in 1956, up four percent from 1955. Reduced market receipts are expected to be more than offset by Soil Bank payments.

Agricultural Workers List 1958 Convention Site

Texas Agricultural Workers' Association has selected San Antonio as the site for its 1958 convention. The meeting will be held in the Gunter Hotel on Jan. 9-10.

Association officers are: H. N. Smith, president, Temple; J. W. Autry, vice-president, Stephenville; Garlon A. Harper, secretary, Dallas; Dr. R. E. Patterson, treasurer, College Station.

**"LIFE IS A MIRROR; IF YOU FROWN
AT IT, IT FROWNS BACK; IF YOU
SMILE, IT RETURNS THE GREETING."**

—Thackeray.

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Moisture Regain Of Cotton

MUCH U.S. COTTON now is harvested by spindle pickers. To keep the spindles clean under adverse conditions and to reduce the amount of water required in picking, wetting agents have proved beneficial.

The question has arisen as to whether the presence of small amounts of wetting agent will affect the moisture regain of the lint cotton during its subsequent history. For instance, if cotton is picked in a dry area by machines using a wetting agent, will its moisture regain be higher than that picked without wetting agent when both are shipped to a region of high relative humidity?

To investigate this situation under laboratory controlled conditions, four 10-gram samples of Stoneville cotton were treated with aqueous solutions of wetting agent prepared to the concentrations of 0.1 percent and 1.0 percent (active ingredient). Two samples were used for each concentration. The wetting agent used was Tergitol Penetrant No. 1¹ (an anionic agent manufactured by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals). The samples were each immersed in a portion of the wetting agent for a few minutes and then passed through a squeeze-roller under tension for variable wet pick-ups. In addition to the samples treated with the wetting agent, a fifth sample, treated only with distilled water, was used as a control. They were then allowed to condition at 70°F. and 65 percent R.H. for 10 days in a room maintained at these conditions, the dry pick-up weights being noted. Then they were conditioned in a humidity chamber.

The humidifiers, which were located in the constant-temperature room (70°F.), were large glass containers of about 20-liter capacity. Constant relative humidity was maintained by means of about two liters of saturated salt solution. The samples, in tared aluminum screen-wire baskets, were supported above the solution on a porcelain desiccator plate. Each basket was fitted with a hook on the end of a wire which passed through a hole in the 1/2-inch Lucite plate which covered the humidifier. A Roller-Smith torsion balance on top of the cover plate could be moved into position over each basket so that the samples could be weighed without disturbing the atmosphere of the humidifier. Also attached to the cover was a small fan which operated continuously to circulate the air, thus providing more uniform conditions than a static system. Salts used to maintain constant humidity were potassium chromate (86 percent R.H.) and lithium chloride (11 percent R.H.).

After having been conditioned to constant weight in the room at 65 percent R.H., the samples were conditioned at 86 percent R.H., then at 11 percent R.H., and finally reconditioned at 86 percent, thus completing a hysteresis cycle of wet to dry to wet conditions.

To simulate heating conditions during ginning, the samples were removed from the humidifier and placed in a forced draft oven at 160°C. (320°F.) for one minute. They were heated individually so that time and temperature could be controlled more accurately. These conditions are probably more severe than would be encountered in actual gin drying, but were chosen to exaggerate any possible effects. After heating, the samples were reconditioned at 86 percent R.H.

The samples were finally dried in a forced draft oven for two hours at 107°C. (225°F.) and weighed to obtain the weights of dry cellulose for use in computing the moisture regains at the various stages in the moisture sorption cycle.

Table I gives the results. It is seen that the differences between the test samples and the control throughout the hysteresis cycle are small, and within the limits of the methods employed would be considered to fall within the range of experimental error.

To confirm these findings, a second experiment was set up to include another variety of cotton and several other kinds of wetting agents. The procedure was also modified to avoid extraction of water-soluble components from the lint.

By STANLEY P. KOLTUN, MARY L. NELSON
And JAMES N. GRANT

Southern Regional Research Laboratory
U.S. Department of Agriculture
New Orleans

Table I. Moisture regain of Stoneville cotton under various conditions (first series).

Concentration of Tergitol No. 4 in Treating Solution ¹	Successive Equilibrium Stages				
	65 Percent R.H.	86 Percent R.H.	11 Percent R.H.	86 Percent R.H.	86 Percent R.H. After Heating
0.1	8.0	13.7	3.4	11.3	10.7
	8.0	13.7	3.4	11.2	10.7
1.0	8.0	13.8	3.8	11.4	10.9
	8.1	13.5	3.4	11.5	10.9
Control	8.1	13.6	3.2	11.1	10.6

¹ Applied by soaking cotton in solution, removing excess with squeeze rolls, and allowing wet cotton to air-dry.

Table II. Moisture regain under various conditions (second series). Values are averages of three measurements.

Wetting Agent ¹	Moisture Regain at Equilibrium at:		
	11 Percent R.H.	86 Percent R.H.	86 Percent R.H. After Heating
Tergitol No. 4	3.5	12.1	11.5
Alkanol WZN	3.5	12.1	11.5
Nopco 2272-R	3.5	11.9	11.3
Deceresol AN	3.5	11.8	11.3
Triton X-770 + X-100	3.6	11.9	11.4
Control (water)	3.6	12.1	11.5

¹ Applied by spray at rate of two grams of 1 percent solution on 10 grams of cotton.

Cotton varieties used were (1) Stoneville (single samples), same lot as first series; and (2) Deltapine 15 (duplicate samples). Sufficient lint of each variety was cleaned in a Shirley Analyzer and blended on a laboratory fiber blender in order to produce a loose, uniform batt with a large area for treatment.

Wetting agents, applied as 0.1 percent solutions, were (1) Tergitol No. 4, (2) Alkanol WZN, (3) Nopco 2272-R, (4) Deceresol AN, and (5) a three to one mixture of Triton X-770 and Triton X-100. All of these, with the exception of Triton X-100, which is nonionic, are anionic types. They were suggested as covering the range of wetting agents which might be used in spindle-pickers. This mixture of Triton X-770 and X-11 was used because it gives a lower surface tension than any of the agents alone.

To avoid removal of water-soluble substances from the cotton, the wetting-agent solutions were sprayed on the cotton by means of an atomizer at a rate of two grams of solution per 10 grams of cotton. The same quantity of distilled water was sprayed on the controls.

The sprayed cotton was loosely rolled up and placed in the tared baskets in the humidifying chamber. One complete set of samples, including a control, was put in each of three humidifiers. The conditioning cycle was 11 percent R.H., 86 percent R.H., oven-drying for dry weights, brief, high heat to simulate

¹ The mention of trade products anywhere in this article, does not imply their endorsement by the Department of Agriculture over similar products not mentioned.

gin-overdrying one min. at 320 degrees F., and final conditioning at 86 percent R. H. Small differences in the level of regain were found in the three humidifiers but no difference in the response of the cottons to the wetting agents. Average regains for the three samples are given in Table II.

The data in Table II confirm the observation on Table I, that differences in moisture regain between control and treated samples are not due to the presence of wetting agent but represent experimental error.

Comparison of data in Table II with that in Table I shows considerable differences in moisture regain at 86 percent R. H. In the first series the regain at 86 percent R. H. before heating averaged 13.7 percent while after drying at 11 percent R. H. it ranged from 11.1 percent to 11.5 percent. After heating, the range was 10.6 to 10.9 percent. In the second series the regain at 86 percent R.H. was 12 percent after drying at 11 percent R.H., and about 11.5 percent after heating. The most logical explanation is that equilibrium was approached from different initial moisture conditions. In the first series, the cotton was soaked in the wetting agent, whereas in the second the solutions were sprayed on at a rate which caused only temporary local changes in the moisture content of the cotton, apparently insufficient for appreciable swelling to take place. The cotton in the first series thus went from a highly swollen state to equilibrium at 86 percent R.H., then the swollen structure collapsed completely

In El Paso, May 6-7

Gin Directors Meeting With Allied Groups

Directors of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, representatives of allied industries and their wives are in El Paso for the Directors and Allied Industry meeting at the Hilton Hotel, May 6. On May 7, the group is touring New Mexico A&M College campus, Experiment Station and USDA's Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Las Cruces, N.M. New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association are hosts at a luncheon at noon.

on severe drying. In the second series the cotton did not become so highly swollen to begin with, and no water-soluble materials were removed, therefore it did not collapse to as great an extent on subsequent drying.

To test for rewettability of the treated cotton, drops of water were applied to portions of each of the samples in the first series after the final heating. This was done to simulate adverse weather conditions whereby rain would fall on cotton harvested by spindle pickers using wetting agents. In all cases the drops remained spherical in shape and no evidence of rewetting was noticed.

To test the rewettability of treated cotton not undergoing the humidity recycling or heating, raw cotton was

saturated with one percent wetting agent, padded, combed and allowed to dry. Water drops were applied, but no rewetting was noticed.

Three samples (control, one percent wetting agent treated-room dried, and one percent wetting agent treated-cycle conditioned) were placed on wet blotting paper and pressed with plate glass. This was performed to simulate the condition of a bale of cotton, harvested by spindle pickers, sitting on wet ground or floors. The percent moisture pick-up for the untreated and treated cottons was substantially the same.

Within the limitations of the experimental conditions employed, it may be concluded that the presence of small quantities of anionic wetting agents has a negligible effect on the moisture regain of cotton at both very high and very low relative humidities. Heating to simulate gin-drying under extreme conditions decreased the regain of all samples by about 0.5 percent, but did not selectively affect those containing wetting agents. A static test with one wetting agent showed no rewetting of treated cotton.

Venezuela Expands Sesame

Despite expanding sesame production, Venezuela is not producing enough oilseeds for its needs. USDA reports that new sesame varieties and prompt returns from a relatively low investment are encouraging sesame expansion. About 16,500 short tons of copra, 13,200 tons of sesame and 8,500 tons of cottonseed were produced in 1956.

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Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Government type tower driers, automatic gas heaters, blow pipes, and fittings. We are prepared to deliver and install driers, and any gin machinery in conjunction with drying equipment.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—One complete 14" Hardwicke-Etter all-steel bur machine with 5-cylinder hot air cleaner, and 7-cylinder cleaner with all bypasses.—W. H. Ritchey, Phone JU 3-2278, Bonham, Texas.

FOR SALE—Gins: 4-80 saw Continental F&F brush, 5-90 Gulletts, 4-80 glass front Cen-Tennials, 15-30 glass front Murrays, 1-80 Continental Model E brush, 5-80 1947 Lummus, 3-80 Model C Continental, 5-70 Model C Continental brush, 5-70 Lummus. Feeders: 16-60" Super V-drive Mitchells, 5-80 Lummus LEF, 6-70 Lummus MEF, 5-66" Special Standard V-drive Mitchells. Driers: One Murray Big Reel, one 16-shelf Hardwicke-Etter complete with fan and burner, one 18-shelf Gullett. Cleaners: One 4-cylinder V-drive Stacy airline, one 6-cylinder 72" Continental, one 66" Mitchell Jumbo, one 52" Mitchell Jumbo, one 6-cylinder 8 foot wide Lummus, two 4-cylinder Continentals. Condensers: 1-72" Gullett down discharge, 1-48" Continental side discharge, 1-48" Hardwicke-Etter side discharge, 1-36" Continental side discharge. Separators: 3-72" Murrays, 1-72" Lummus, 1-52" Gullett, 1-52" Continental, 1-38" Stacy, 1-42" Stacy. Bur machines: One steel double 8" Murray with long and short bypass conveyors, 1-10" Continental. Engines: One V-8 280 h.p. Le Roi, one 6-cylinder 240 h.p. MM, one twin six 210 h.p. MM. Various size electric motors.—Bill Smith, Phones: OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

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FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills, compressors. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE 5-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-1956 Model Murray saw type lint cleaners—only 1,500 bales have gone through these machines. Re-worked to 1957 models. Make us an offer.—Farmers Gin Assn., G. W. Koone, Mgr., Phone JACKson 4-2505, Port Lavaca, Texas.

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FOR SALE—5-80 all-steel Continental with lint cleaners. The only gin in Goree. Two grain elevators, large labor camp. Good wheat and irrigated cotton area. Twenty-nine percent down. Call Orb Coffman, 70 Goree, for appointment.

FOR SALE—Complete 7-stand gin with Lummus gin stands, Mitchell feeders and Super Jet individual Mitchell cleaners on each stand. Lummus press and motors included. 8,000 bales were ginned last year with this gin. Also, 3 Lummus press pumps, 6 size 70 Lummus gin stands, and other miscellaneous gin equipment including stands, feeders, and Lummus condensers. For further information write Paul Falkenstein, P. O. Box 1502, Bakersfield, California.

FOR SALE—One of the best gins in the state of Texas, irrigated territory.—Box JA, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Complete cotton gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., West Memphis, Arkansas.

WANTED—4-80 Mitchell or Continental distributor for left-hand gin.—James Bowlin, La Feria, Texas.

WANTED—Late model Murray or Hardwicke-Etter down-packing press and long stroke trumper.—O. C. McBride & Sons, Earth, Texas.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for all types of late model gin machinery, no junk.—Bill Smith, Phones: OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Two sober experienced cotton gin machinery sales engineers for foreign service, with knowledge of Spanish preferred. Must be free and willing to travel now. Write Export Manager, Box 7763, Dallas 26, Texas.

POSITION WANTED—Qualified gin manager desires position as cotton gin manager, or gin superintendent. Has had managerial, erection, engineering, and some marketing experience. Best references. Prefer Arizona or West Texas.—Box DL, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

DO YOU NEED a gin manager with farming and cotton shipping experience to manage your Old Mexico property.—Box EB, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

SEE US for good used re-built engines, MM parts, belt lace, and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Power units: 139 h.p. Le Roi D-1000, \$1,000; RX1SV Le Roi, 400 h.p., \$4,000; 75 h.p. RPA, Westinghouse electric motor, \$500.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—One 1210-12A Minneapolis-Moline 220 maximum horsepower natural gas engine. Excellent condition with less than 2,000 hours total time. Spray header and V-belt drives included. All at \$3,000.—E. D. Gregory, Phone 2612, Parkdale, Arkansas.

DO YOU need a good used engine? I have the following for sale: One 4-cylinder Le Roi gas engine with starting auxiliary gas engine ignition dual Hi Tension mag. Clutch with 18 x 16 pulley; one MM Model SEV 4-cylinder natural gas engine, clutch pulley 18 x 12; one Allis Chalmers 6-cylinder 150 hp 1200 rpm with clutch and electric starter, 10" x 10" groove D-Belt drive.—Contact Glen Wright, Box 230, Morrilton, Ark.

FOR SALE—22' Fairbanks truck scale, 20,000 capacity.—John Matysik, Rosebud, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 8 x 9, 6-cylinder Minneapolis-Moline engine, in fair condition, natural gas. Price right.—Ferris Cooperative Gin, Ferris, Texas.

Pakistan Exporting Less Cotton Than Last Year

Cotton exports from Pakistan during August-February, 1956-57, were 345,000 bales.

Pakistan's cotton acreage for 1956-57 is estimated at 3,384,000 acres, four percent less than the 1955-56 area. Cotton production for 1956-57 is expected to approximate 1,350,000 bales, five percent below last year's crop.



They've Led Texas Ginners

THE PHOTOGRAPHER lined up this group of past presidents of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association during the 1957 annual convention in Dallas. Left to right are Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon; W. J. Ely, Snyder; Sam Reed, O'Brien; Jerome Jalufka, Robstown; and Horace Etchison, McAllen.

Group Seeks To Buy Oil Mills

Mississippi farmers and ginners are forming an organization, applying for a charter and selling shares for the purchase of a group of oil mill properties in that state, according to press reports from Jackson, Miss., on May 2. At presstime, however, no action had been taken involving completion of the contemplated purchase.

● Allow Cotton Plants To Ask for Water

ALLOWING COTTON plants to "ask" for water by leaf changes may provide a better guide to irrigation timing than other, more complicated methods.

This suggestion comes from irrigation specialists J. R. Stockton and L. D. Doneen, University of California, Davis, whose recent report describes extensive cotton irrigation experiments on a variety of soil types.

The specialists also found that cotton fiber quality is not greatly affected by irrigation practice, and that poor roots require more water, while control of Verticillium requires less.

"By leaf color change and a slight temporary wilting," the specialists said, "the plant itself, affected by changing soil moisture conditions, reports the need for more water." This timing method works best on sandy soils.

Tests at the U.S. Cotton Field Station at Shafter showed that plants irrigated only six times during the season had less vegetative growth, but only a slight decrease in lint yield as compared with plants that received 12 irrigations.

There was a tendency to produce slightly stronger spun yarn from cotton plants that were less frequently irrigated. This may have been the result of less trash in the seed cotton and fewer nappy, thin-walled fibers, they said.

■ **PETER FOX**, Sweetwater, represented crushers in recent discussions of Texas' new feed law, held at San Antonio during Texas Feed Manufacturers' Association convention.

• More Firms Joining Machinery Group

FIRMS are continuing to send their 1957 membership dues to Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers' and Supply Association, so that they may participate in that group's plans for the entertainment program at the International Oil Mill Superintendents' convention. The meeting will be June 16-19 at the Hilton Hotel in El Paso.

Additional firms that have joined the Association since a list was published April 6 in The Press are, according to W. C. Cantrell, Fort Worth, secretary-treasurer:

Industrial Sheet Metal Works, Phoenix.

M. B. McKee Co., Lubbock.

Sutorbilt Corp., Los Angeles.
Butters Mfg. Co., Atlanta.
Carver Cotton Gin Co., Dallas.
M. Neumunz & Son, Inc., New York.
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis.

El Paso Electric Co., El Paso.
B and M Machinery Co., El Paso.
Wyer Industrial Works, El Paso.
Electric Service Co., San Angelo.
Oil Mill Gazetteer, Wharton.

He also listed the following additional contributors to the convention:

Garrett Supply Co., Phoenix.
Producers Cotton Oil Co., Phoenix.

■ GARY WEAVER, formerly manager of the cooperative gin at Enoch, Texas, has been named manager of Lockney Cooperative Gin.

• Compress Meeting Elects Norman

THE COTTON INDUSTRY has been so busy with short-term problems that it hasn't given enough attention to its basic needs, Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council, said May 2.

Blake was a guest speaker at the annual meeting of the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association. The convention was at New Orleans.

Ralph R. Norman, Fort Deposit, Ala., a leading ginner and compress operator, was elevated to the presidency of the Association. He succeeds Alfred Bessell, Jr.

Regional associations of the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association have named, to serve on the national board of directors for the coming year: (Representing American Ports Compress & Warehouse Association) Burke Baker, Jr., and G. T. Christensen of Houston, and W. G. Boyd, Wm. H. Smith and T. M. Whittington of Galveston; (Representing Mississippi Valley Interior Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association) J. M. Cole, Union, Miss., R. B. Crawford, Dell, Ark., L. E. Dohogne, Arbyrd, Mo., C. G. Dowdies, Homer, La., and B. L. Mallory, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.; (Representing Southwestern Compress Association) B. L. Anderson, Ft. Worth, Marc Anthony, Dallas; Spencer Brown, Waco; George Mainard, Vernon, Texas and Harris F. Underwood, Lubbock; (Representing Western States Association) N. C. Cochran and Z. L. Felder, Fresno, and G. H. Mullins, Bakersfield, Calif. Directors from the special member group and the South Atlantic Cotton Warehouse Association will be announced later.

John H. Todd, Memphis, is executive vice-president and general counsel; and Louise Paine is secretary.

Producers Ask To Help

(Continued from Page 15)

cushion the fall in prices.

An optional Soil Bank, under which growers could either get additional acres in lieu of payments or stay in the Soil Bank without added acreage.

• Council Meetings — Meetings being held by the National Cotton Council in many areas are equally significant for the future of cotton, although they are not related to these other meetings and have nothing to do with support price policies or other legislative programs.

Council meetings, either already held, now being held or planned throughout the Belt, are explaining to cotton industry members the alternatives which cotton faces and the reasons why Council delegate members have authorized the expanded program of research and promotion for cotton.

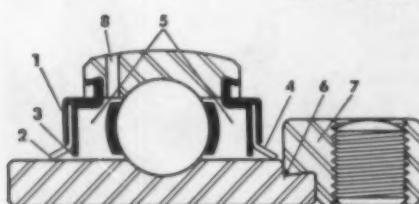
Sign-up at these Council meetings, as well as discussions at the other meetings, are evidence of general agreement that the cotton industry is going to have to do differently and do far more to assure its future. Observers throughout the Belt express the opinion that changes are coming in cotton's policies—both as to legislation and as to the industry's own activities to protect its future.

BEST PROTECTION YET! for Ball Bearings exposed to ...

FAFNIR
Wide Inner Ring
Ball Bearing with
Plya-Seals (contact-type)

On slow to moderate speed applications where service conditions are subject to excessive contamination, the Fafnir Plya-Seal-equipped Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearing effectively fills a definite need. This recent addition to the Fafnir line is pre-lubricated at the factory. It's dimensionally interchangeable with other Fafnir Wide Inner Ring Bearings. Write for bulletin. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn.

FEATURES ...



- 1 Plya-Seal of resilient Buna N rubber-coated fabric insuring proper "follow-up" contact
- 2 Seal rides in firm contact on ground outside diameter of inner ring
- 3 Close-clearance of inside metal shield with outside diameter of inner ring provides rigid support for seal
- 4 Flared lip of Plya-Seal won't push in
- 5 Generous space for lubricant
- 6 Wide inner ring for extra shaft support
- 7 Fafnir-originated self-locking eccentric cam-design collar
- 8 Relubricatable

FAFNIR **BALL BEARINGS**
MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA

• Creekmore To Head Cotton Shippers

E. F. CREEKMORE, New Orleans, was elected president of American Cotton Shippers' Association at the annual meeting in New Orleans, April 25-27. He succeeds W. D. Felder, Jr., Dallas.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson told the convention that genuine improvement in the long-range outlook for cotton is questionable so long as present basic legislation which determines federal cotton policies is retained.

"Is the cotton program," Benson asked, "committed to continuous production controls, loss of markets for cotton and surplus disposal operations?"



E. F. CREEKMORE

Adolph Weil, Jr., of Montgomery, was elected vice-president, and Sam G. Loring of Memphis, was re-elected executive vice-president and secretary. Also re-elected were Assistant Secretary Earle N. Billings and Treasurer C. L. Andrews, both of Memphis.

Named to the board of directors were Creekmore, Weil and Felder; J. B. Massey, Kennett, Mo.; Ernest T. Owen, Little Rock; T. W. Crews, Jr., Spartanburg, S.C.; W. D. Lawson III, Gastonia, N.C.; J. S. Tissington, Muskogee, Okla.; Robert G. Davis, Altus, Okla.

Also named were J. E. Brereton, Memphis; Harold S. Grehan, New Orleans; John D. Locke, Houston; W. R. Wilson, Greenville, Texas; John C. Evans, Jr., Los Angeles, and Zach L. Felder, Fresno, Calif.

The ACSA serves as parent organization for the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Trade Association, the Atlantic Cotton Association, Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange; Southern Cotton Association, Texas Cotton Association, and the Western Cotton Shippers' Association.

Memphis was selected as the site for the next annual convention to be held in April, 1958.

■ WILLIAM T. MAXWELL has been named works superintendent of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. refinery at Memphis. He succeeds PORTER A. WILLIAMS, New Orleans, named vice-president and general manager of all Southern Cotton Oil Co. refineries some time ago.

NCPA Research Committee Drafts Recommendations

Research on cottonseed meal processing and nutrition and cottonseed oil was studied and recommendations drafted by the National Cottonseed Products Association's research committee, meeting April 23-24 at New Orleans.

Chairman H. L. Wilcke presided and the following committee members attended: J. Lindsey Gunn, James Hickey, H. E. Robinson, Robert Stockes and P. A. Williams. H. D. Fincher represented J. M. Johnson on the committee. NCPA staff members J. D. Fleming, A. L. Ward, Garlon A. Harper and John F. Moloney attended, as did Harry S. Baker, president. E. A. Geoghegan, a director of NCPA, visited with the group.

Technicians Discuss Fiber

Cotton's true price can be expected only when the government stops paying producers to grow lint for the loan, says Joe M. Leahy, Volkart Bros., New Orleans.

Leahy spoke at the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute fiber testing conference at Clemson, S.C., April 25.

S. C. Mayne, Jr., Anderson, Clayton & Co. Laboratory, Houston, discussed the influence of mechanical harvesting and ginning on fiber quality. About 150 technicians attended the meeting.

Pink Bollworm Bills Pass

Legislation affecting cotton in Texas' Lower Rio Grande Valley has been passed recently in the Texas legislature. The House has adopted, without opposition, and sent to the Senate a bill to bring okra, as a host plant, under pink bollworm control regulations.

Sent to the governor for signature is a measure to revise previous regulations on the pink bollworm plow-up and escrow program.

• Soybean Groups Plan Joint Meetings

TWO SOYBEAN GROUPS are making plans for their annual joint meeting, to be held this year at Minneapolis, Aug. 26-28. The combined meetings of American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors' Association will be at the Leamington Hotel, as announced earlier.

The annual business meeting of the Processors' Association will be Aug. 26. The convention of American Soybean Association, the producers' group, is the following two days.

Exhibit space adjacent to the meeting hall will be available. Executive Vice-President George M. Strayer of ASA says the program committee is trying to arrange for convention attendants a tour of Minneapolis on Aug. 29.

Peru To Import Cottonseed Oil Free of Duty

Peruvian fish packers have been authorized to import refined cottonseed oil for use on canned fish without paying the import duty (\$.0048 per gross pound) and additional surcharges.

The authorization was effected on Feb. 9, 1957, by the government of Peru for a period of six months, says USDA. A shortage of domestic cottonseed oil prompted the decree. Consular fees, the one percent Pre-Unemployed Tax and the two percent Navy Tax must still be paid.

Cottonseed oil imports must be authorized by local authorities, and importers are required to put up bond for the amount of duties and other charges waived.

■ DR. E. L. SKAU, ARS-USDA, New Orleans, will present papers at scientific meetings in Amsterdam, Holland, and Bournemouth, England, this spring.

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

ANNOUNCES

the appointment of the

VALLEY BEARING SERVICE

at McAllen, Texas

Valley Bearing Service will stock Murray Machinery Parts for supplying our customers and friends in the Cotton Ginning Industry in the Rio Grande Valley.

U.S.-Japanese Groups Promoting Products

Six Japanese trade associations have joined USDA in sponsoring market-promotion exhibits of American cotton, soybeans, tallow, dairy products, tobacco, wheat, popcorn and dried fruits.

U.S. and Japanese trade groups cooperating are: Japan Cotton Promotion Institute, Japanese-American Soybean Institute, National Tobacco Sales Association, Japan Dairy Products Association, Japan Oil and Fat Processing Industry Association and Japan Dried Fruits Import Association; and Oregon Wheat Growers' League, Farmers' Hybrid Popcorn Growers' Association, American Soybean Association, Tobacco Associates, Inc., and Cotton Council, International.

Rate Increase Opposed

Seven Far West cotton trading and handling organizations have opposed a proposed 22 percent freight rate increase on cotton in formal statements to Interstate Commerce Commission. Russell Kennedy, Calcot, Inc., general manager, in his statement pointed out that rate increases have been applied in the Far West since 1949 that have not been applied elsewhere.

Rains Damage Cotton

Baled cotton in storage has been wet during recent heavy rains in the Southwest, Cotton Warehouse Inspection Service reports. Traders Compress Co., Elk City, Okla., and Kenedy (Texas) Compress Co. were listed as having cotton that was wet after rains.

Record Advertising Backs Cotton Canvas Awnings

The most concentrated television, radio, and newspaper canvas awning advertising on record reached its peak in May.

Spearheaded by the Canvas Awning Institute, the campaign to tell canvas awnings' advantages has as its core 13 commercials on NBC's 'Today', started May 2. The magazine campaign opened with two color advertisements in House & Garden.

This national program will be backed by local television tie-ins, radio commercials, and newspaper ads throughout the country.

The nation's 3,000 awning shop dealers have ordered more than 4,600 newspaper mats from the Institute which carry the same sales theme as the television and magazine advertising.

STAR PERFORMER

**WATSON'S new
Stripper Type
"Stormproof"
COTTON**

Bright in color . . . coarse in fiber . . . blight resistant . . . WATSON STORMPROOF COTTON is proving to be the ideal cotton. Bred especially for machine stripping (but also easy to hand snap) this cotton has high yield, stays in the burr, good lint per cent, top grade, staple $\frac{3}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ and excellent micronaire.

Actual production experience proves it a real money maker and a boon to cotton farmers throughout the Southwest. Early maturing, prolific, high quality cotton with light foliage and, of course, bred up to the high standard of all WATSON varieties.

Contact us for further information. It may mean thousands of dollars to you AND your customers!



**FERRIS WATSON
SEED COMPANY**

Box 276 Ph. 6-4912 Garland, Texas

Cotton Manufacturers' Officials Confer

Texas Cotton Manufacturers' Association met and held a conference with officers of American Cotton Manufacturers' Association April 24 at Dallas Athletic Club.

W. B. Munson, III, president of the Denison (Texas) Cotton Mill Co., and president of TCMA, presided. ACMA officers attending include President L. G. Hardman, Jr., president of Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.; Executive Vice-President Robert C. Jackson of Washington, and Secretary-Treasurer F. Sadler Love of Charlotte, N.C.

Tornado Damages Gin

Lumsden-Perkins Gin, near Littlefield, Texas, was damaged by a tornado April 21. Several persons who had fled from cars for protection from the building were injured.

At Texas Tech, May 7

Crushers and Feeders Meet in Lubbock

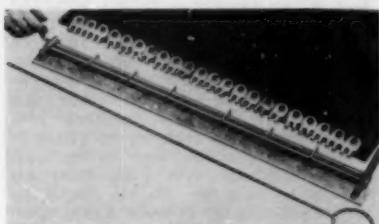
Members of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and livestock feeders are meeting in Lubbock May 6-7 for the Texas Technological College Feeders' Day. Results of two feeding trials involving cottonseed products and other feeding information are being presented at the meeting.

Crushers, through TCCA's college relations committee, are serving as hosts at a dinner for leading cattlemen on the evening of May 6. Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock Cotton Oil Mill and Western Cottonoil Co., the three mills in Lubbock, are holding open house for a tour and are providing a barbecue at noon May 7 during the Feeders' Day program. Staff members of TCCA and the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service worked closely with Texas Tech officials and Lubbock mill managers in planning the event.

New Product

ALIGNING HOLDER FOR FLEXCO HINGED BELT FASTENERS

A simple, unique aligning holder which speeds and eases application of Flexco Hinged Conveyor Belt Fasteners is announced by Flexible Steel Lacing Co., Chicago 44. It is made in one size



for belts up to and including 36 inches in width.

Among the advantages listed are (1) all fasteners are kept in proper alignment while nuts are being run down (2) bolts break off easily and quickly since this aligning holder keeps all fasteners and end of belt rigid (3) hinge pin is easily inserted because all fasteners are assembled in proper alignment (4) a No. 500 Templet is an integral part of the Aligning Holder so that both of these important tools can be had as one complete unit.

This sturdy time and labor saving tool is very easy to use and has proved a great help in applying both the No. 500 and No. 500X Flexco Hinged Fasteners, the manufacturer says. The important parts of this holder are the cam pin and the alignment pin which is tapered at one end to enter the fastener loops readily and with a minimum of effort. The two pins hold all the fasteners in proper alignment while the nuts are being tightened. After nuts are tightened the aligning holder is quickly removed from belt by simply turning cam pin 90 degrees and pulling out alignment pin.

Cotton Data Compiled

County figures on cotton acreage allotments, acres signed in the Soil Bank, payments and acres available for cotton planting in Texas have been sent to its members by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

"An all-out effort must be made to increase yields this year, if we are to avoid a real short crush," Agricultural Director C. B. Spencer warned crushers.

Firestone Is Delta Speaker

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman of the board, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., will be guest speaker at the Delta Council annual meeting, May 9 at Delta State College, Cleveland, Miss. Major General Emerson C. Itschner, chief of engineers, U.S. Army, also will be a featured speaker.

P&G Buying Clorox

Procter & Gamble Co. is entering the bleach and disinfectant field through an agreement to buy the assets of Clorox Chemical Co., Oakland, Calif., The Wall Street Journal reports. Purchase is subject to approval by P&G directors.

Conclusions on Weevil Resistance Outlined

Boll weevil resistance studies in the Mississippi Delta are summarized in April issue of Mississippi Farm Research, published by Mississippi Experiment Station. Conclusions are:

1. There is a difference in kill with the same insecticide when weevils are obtained from different locations.
2. Mixtures of certain phosphorus and chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides give better kills than either alone in field tests.
3. There is a difference in kill with the same compound as the season progresses.
4. There is a difference in kill with

different chlorinated hydrocarbons and with different phosphorus insecticides.

5. Phosphorus compounds are more effective than chlorinated hydrocarbons by topical application.

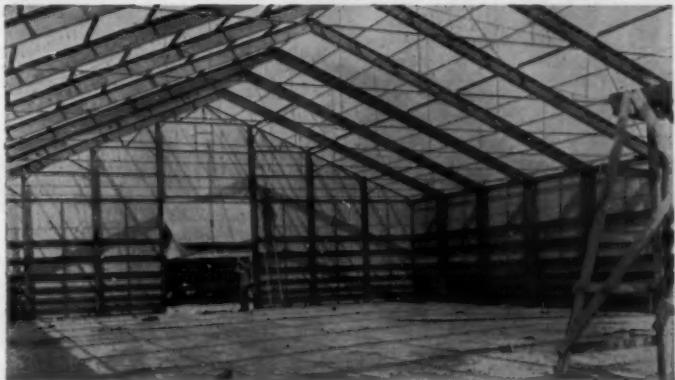
Butter Imports Limited

Restrictions have been placed by the U.S. on imports of butter oil and butter substitutes containing 45 percent or more butterfat.

Rains Flood Cotton Gin

L. E. Buice Gin Co., near Waco, Texas, was flooded April 21 after five to six inch rains. Cottonseed and fertilizer were damaged.

BRADEN GRAIN STORAGE BUILDINGS



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We will be happy to assist with your plans for low-cost wind-resistant, fire and lightning safe, rodent proof buildings.

IMPLEMENT STORAGE — SEED HOUSES
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MACHINE SHOPS — UTILITY BUILDINGS
FEEDING AND LOAFING BARNS

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PLEASE SEND INFORMATION TO ME ABOUT

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For Cotton and Oilseeds

Opportunities Are Outlined

By Fred Bailey, Jr., Washington Representative

A cotton dress that needs no ironing, a cotton tarpaulin that's weather- and rot-resistant, and new industrial products from oilseeds — Those are just a few of the ideas of a 175-man team of agriculture, business and government experts who's assignment it was to tell Congress how more research can help regain lost market for farm products.

As the Presidentially appointed Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agriculture Products sees it, a lot more research aimed at finding new uses is the only realistic way out of the over-production and under-consumption dilemma.

• **No Easy Solution** — Commission officials discount as strictly wishful thinking the theory that we will, in time, consume our way out of the surplus problem via increases in population. Likewise, the Commission laid to rest the idea that exports will come to the rescue. To the contrary, say foreign trade experts, the drive toward self-sufficiency abroad will likely result in 1965 exports at near the 1953 level — a not particularly good year for exports.

The real significance of these conclusions is summed up in a special study by Harvard University economist John D. Black. According to his calculations, farm production in 1965 will have to be

about seven percent smaller than at present if supply and demand are to be in balance. His reasoning: gains in production efficiency are running well ahead of all prospective increases in demand.

Thus, all the attention being given to developing new uses for farm produced goods. It's seen as the one way to help demand keep pace with almost certain increases in supply. In fact, comments one Commission member, a souped-up research program could well close the gap between output and disappearance, and reduce the need for costly government aids to agriculture.

Agriculture today, the Commission points out, has only itself to blame for loss of markets. "In the past 25 years," it says, "agriculture has been researched right out of its own natural domains. Nothing is plainer in the economic pattern of today than that agriculture must compete (with industry) in the areas of basic and applied scientific research. It's now losing by default."

All figures on investment spending back up this indictment of agriculture. Industry spends more than \$3 billion annually to create new consumer products, to improve old products and processes, and to improve raw material uses. That's an expenditure for research of about three percent of gross income

from sales. The fast-growing chemical and petro-chemical industries plow back even more — four percent to seven percent of their gross. In painful contrast, agricultural industries spend only \$185 million. That, plus a like expenditure by government, adds up to less than one-half of one percent of farmers' total sales.

• **Here's The Answer** — Here's what the Commission prescribes: At least three times as much industrial use research by USDA, land grant and other colleges, and by industry; a five-man non-partisan board to act as coordinator and clearing house for new research projects; incentives to farmers to assist in developing new crops, and to business firms to help out with promotion. All this could be paid for, it's suggested, by an appropriation of at least \$50 million a year, with more as needed, plus 15 percent of customs receipts, up to \$150 million.

Cotton research recommendations were made by a sub-group headed up by Dr. Earl Heard, West Point Manufacturing Co.

Other members were Wm. Rhea Blake, National Cotton Council; Dr. C. H. Fisher, USDA; Otto Goedecke, Otto Goedecke Co.; Russell Kennedy, Calcot Ltd.; and Walter Regnery, Joanna Cotton Mills Co.

• **Cotton Recommendations** — One recommendation is more research to create cotton products with superior qualities by chemical modification. By modifying cotton to meet requirements of specific end-uses, markets lost to synthetics could be regained.

Another suggestion is that industry



...yes,

Some are
Better...
than others!

Know-how, unlimited service, and fair, honest treatment for buyer and seller — these are the distinguishing marks of the Association Member.

National Fats & Oils Brokers' Association

and government continue the search for better and lower-cost ways of producing cotton. The Commission thinks radically new processing methods and equipment might be developed.

Research into non-woven cotton textiles offers broad opportunities, too. Since about half of the cost of a cotton fabric is the expense of weaving, non-woven fabrics offer quite an opportunity for the cost saving which is essential if cotton is to compete with synthetics.

Other ideas: Development of new automatic instruments for accurate measurement of cotton fiber, yarns, and fabrics as a step toward improving product quality and processing efficiency; to expand the uses of cotton linters by improving the quality and modifying the character of the material; to develop basic information on chemical and physical characteristics of cotton fibers—lint and linters; to reduce the cost and improve the quality of cotton fiber by better control or elimination of damaging insects and plant diseases; to determine genetic and plant physiology factors affecting yields and properties of cotton fiber; and to develop new desirable characteristics in American upland cotton by crossing with other cotton species.

• **Oilseed Opportunities** — Oilseeds are another crop for which Commission members see industrial opportunities. They suggest further development of castorbeans as a source of industrial oil; further research with safflower to supply edible and industrial oil and livestock feed; and solution of the re-

Decline Continues In Mellorine

Mellorine continues to suffer from the declining output which has been underway for two months, USDA figures show. March output of the frozen desserts made from vegetable oils was 2,630,000 gallons. This was nine percent less than in March, 1956, and four percent below the month in 1955. For the first three months of 1957, mellorine production was 6,630,000 gallons. In the same quarters, it was 6,965,000 in 1956, 6,469,000 in 1955, 5,837,000 in 1954 and 3,833,000 in 1953.

Illinois, Oklahoma and Texas have been showing declines more than offsetting rising mellorine use in Missouri, Alabama, Oregon and California.

Ice cream production also has been running below that a year earlier.

as Research Foundation and others are working with the crop.)

"Vegetable oils," commented the Commission, "have an extraordinarily wide range of actual and potential industrial uses — probably more than any other farm product. An intensified program of research and development would make the most of this versatility to maintain . . . create . . . and regain markets."

The oilseeds and animal fats recommendations were drafted by the following group: James C. Konen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.; Dr. Waldo C. Ault, USDA; Harry S. Baker, NCPA; Marshall Ballard, American Tung Oil Association; Don S. Bolley, Baker Castor Oil Co.; John J. Hamel, Jr., National Renderers' Association; Wesley Hardin, American Meat Institute; Willard Lighter, Glidden Co.; George L. Prichard, National Flaxseed Processors' and National Soybean Processors' Associations; Sydney C. Reagan, Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association; Dr. H. E. Robinson, Swift & Co.; and Robert Van Tuyle, Emery industries.

Research by industry, colleges, and USDA, is now underway in some of these areas. But many more remain untapped. The next step—and the future of agriculture—is up to industry, with an assist from Congress.

■ **WILMER SMITH**, president, and **ROY B. DAVIS**, manager, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, were hosts to USDA Farm Credit Administration and Federal Land Bank officials at a recent luncheon.

maining problems in production so that sesame may become a food, feed and industrial crop for the South comparable to soybeans in the North. (Editor's Note: National Cotton Seed Products Association, USDA and state experiment stations have cooperated on sesame research for a decade, and Tex-

KENGAS

**How Statifier
Cuts Costs...
Boosts Gin Production**

Experienced Ginners Know...

...the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gin. It reduces sponginess so that losses from broken ties are practically eliminated. Press repairs are kept at a minimum. It turns dry, harsh-feeling samples into smooth ones that have a slightly longer staple.

"Magic Wand" Moisture Control

The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The moist wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration... costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.

CABLE - KENGAS

Samuel Jackson Manufacturing Co.

5518 ERSKINE STREET
P. O. Box 5007
Lubbock, Texas

KEEP YOUR GIN YARD FULL!

**Use BELTON SUPERIOR BAGGING
and they'll KEEP COMING BACK!**

2 lb. weight — 21 lbs. TARE
Open weave Jute Bagging
Pretested for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales

"Built to Stand the Pressure"

BELTON BAGGING CO.

Belton, South Carolina



Crushers

(Continued from Page 11)

- **First Session** — T. F. Bridgers, Wilson, N.C., temporary chairman, will call the initial business session to order at 9:15 a.m. Monday.

Following the invocation, S. F. Riepma, president, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, will welcome the visitors to Washington and Reg Robinson, Los Angeles, will respond for NCPA members.

The annual address of the president, H. S. Baker, Fresno, Calif., will be fol-

lowed by the address of Senator Knowland.

Baker will report for the rules committee; Dr. H. L. Wilcke, St. Louis, for the research committee; and A. L. Ward, Dallas, director, for the NCPA Educational Service.

Dr. Shaw will address the session; and reports will be made by R. M. Hughes, Greer, S.C., for the charter and by-laws committee; W. B. Coberly, Los Angeles, for the public relations committee; and John F. Moloney, Memphis, will make the report of the secretary-treasurer.

• **Second Session** — Supplementary committee reports and a report by Jas. R. Gill, Paris, Texas, for the traffic committee will open Tuesday morning's meeting.

Senator Eastland and Secretary Benson will be the principal speakers at the session.

Executive Vice-President J. D. Fleming and General Counsel A. B. Pittman will make their reports. Committee reports will be made by F. B. Caldwell, Sr., Jackson, Tenn., on insurance; and T. C. Law, Atlanta, on uniform feed laws.

Election of the new president, election of directors and other business will be transacted at this session.

• **Directors' Meeting** — Directors of the Association will hold a breakfast meeting Monday at 7:30 a.m. in the Tamerlaine Room.

Following the adjournment of the final business session at noon Tuesday, the newly-

NATIONAL Cottonseed Products Association Field Representatives are shown here. Left to right are: Dalton E. Gandy, who serves the Mississippi Valley; Kenneth O. Lewis, who works in the West; and Ed T. Hollowell, field representative for the South-eastern States.

elected board of directors will meet at lunch, also in the Tamerlaine Room.

Directors for 1956-57 are; in addition to President Baker and E. H. Lawton, Hartsville, S.C., immediate past president:

Alabama-Florida—J. S. Long, Cullman, Ala.

Arizona—James A. Yost, Litchfield Park, Ariz.

Arkansas—James Hicky, Forrest City, Ark.

California—W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, Calif.

Georgia—E. G. McKenzie, Jr., Macon, Ga.

Louisiana—J. E. Byram, Jr., Alexandria, La.

Mississippi—A. K. Shaifer, Clarks-

COTTON GINNER'S SUPPLIES

Briggs-Weaver
MACHINERY COMPANY

Industrial Supplies, Tools and Equipment

Dallas—5000 Hines Blvd.—Phone LA 8-0311

Fort Worth—222 N. University Dr.—Phone ED 6-5621

Houston—300 S. 67th Street—Phone WA 8-3361



T. H. GREGORY, who is retiring after many years of service as NCPA executive vice-president, continues to serve as an advisor.

dale, Miss. and J. B. Perry, Jr., Grenada, Miss.

North Carolina and Virginia—W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, N.C.

Oklahoma—A. L. Durand, Chickasha, Okla.

South Carolina—R. M. Hughes, Greer, S.C.

Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois—F. B. Caldwell, Sr., Jackson, Tenn.

Texas and New Mexico—Joe Flraig, Dallas, Texas; W. L. Goble, Sr., Waco, Texas; S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro, Texas and Roy Davis, Lubbock, Texas.

At Large—C. T. Prindeville, Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Geoghegan, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Knapp, Cincinnati, Ohio and Dupuy Bateman, Jr., Houston, Texas.

Teenagers Prefer Cotton For Most Clothing

Cotton ranked high with 14-17-year-old girls in a nationwide sample survey conducted by USDA in September 1955. It was the leading fiber and the preferred fiber in many of the items of clothing included in the study. Almost all the girls interviewed said they had had more experience with cotton than with any other clothing fiber.

More than nine out of 10 girls named one or more things they liked about cotton, but fewer than four out of 10 named something they disliked about it. Excellent launderability was the most widely-named advantage of cotton, and many girls also praised cotton's light weight and coolness, fresh and crisp appearance, durability, versatility, large variety and selection and inexpensiveness.

The majority (60 percent) of the girls said there was nothing they disliked about cotton. But the major criticism—made by about a fourth of the girls—was that cotton wrinkles easily.

Harvests Winter Cotton

Dr. Harold D. Loden, Paymaster Farm, Aiken, Texas, has been at the breeding unit in Iguala, Mexico, harvesting the winter crop of breeding cotton-seed planted there last November.

Mill Gives Barbecue

Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, was host at a barbecue April 27 for Future Farmers participating in a judging contest.

■ LLOYD HINDMAN, manager, Spur (Texas) Co-op Gin, was honored recently as the outstanding citizen of Spur by the Chamber of Commerce.

Valley Processors Change Address

Valley Oilseed Processors' Association, Memphis, has moved from its former address at 1024 Exchange Building to 416 Exchange Building. C. E. Garner, secretary, says that the telephone number remains the same: JACKSON 6-4433.

Wage and Hour Hearings Set in New Orleans

Hearings on a bill to extend \$1 an hour minimum and overtime provision

of wage and hour law to millions of additional workers, including most of agriculture, will be held in New Orleans, May 13-16. Cotton industry representatives will testify, says the National Cotton Council.

The BROOK is the motor you can INSTALL AND FORGET!!



"C" and "D" Flange, Extended Shaft Pump Motors, Slip Ring, stocked in a wide range of sizes.

FAST DELIVERY OF ALL POPULAR MODELS:

Brook Motors are available from warehouse at Chicago, Dallas, Jersey City, Los Angeles, Memphis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Atlanta, Seattle, Tampa, and other major distributing points.

SINCE 1904



BROOK MOTOR CORPORATION
3553 W. PETERSON AVE., CHICAGO 45, ILL.

Stick and Green Leaf Machines

U. S. D. A. Designed

What else can you buy that will remove 70% of all the trash in seed cotton in one operation?

HINCKLEY GIN SUPPLY CO.

4008 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas



PAPER AND METAL TAGS
ALL SIZES
ALL COLORS
Guaranteed Best Quality and Service
Texas Tag & Specialty Co.
WOLFE CITY, TEXAS

• Oil Chemists Make Smalley Awards

H. C. BLACK, Swift & Co., Chicago, was announced as president of American Oil Chemists' Society at the convention, April 29-May 1 in New Orleans. He succeeds T. H. Hopper, USDA, New Orleans.

Other officers, chosen by mail ballot, are vice-president, J. C. Konen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis; secretary — R. W. Bates, Armour and Co., Chicago; treasurer, A. F. Kapecki, Wurster and Sanger International, Inc., Chicago; members-at-large—A. R. Baldwin, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, and edi-

tor, Journal of American Oil Chemists' Society; N. D. Embree, Distillation Products Industries, Division of Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.; and R. C. Stillman, Procter and Gamble Co., Cincinnati.

Serving with these seven officers will be four past presidents of the Society: T. H. Hopper; W. A. Peterson, Colgate-Palmolive Co., Jersey City, C. E. Morris, Armour and Co., Chicago, and Procter Thomson, retired, Procter and Gamble Co.

Winners of the Smalley certificates for proficiency in laboratory testing of samples were announced as follows:

Cottonseed Series — Oscar Wilkins, Memphis Testing Laboratory, Memphis,

Tenn., first place. Second place was given to P. D. Cretien, Texas Testing Laboratory, Dallas.

Peanut Series — Both first and second places were won by representatives of Law and Company: First to T. C. Law, Atlanta, and Phillip C. Whitier, Montgomery, Ala., second.

Soybean Series—Perfect grades made a tie between Oscar Wilkins of Memphis and Biffle Owen, Planter's Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss.

Vegetable Oil Series—Out of 96 col-laborators participating, J. S. Sandifer, Swift and Co., Fort Worth, was first. A. H. Preston, Houston Laboratories, Houston, was second. Honorable mention was given to F. A. Adams, Procter and Gamble Co., Long Beach, Calif.

Tallow and Grease Series—John S. Boulden, Lever Brothers Co., Baltimore, was first. Second, was Harry Gebel, Swift and Co., Hammond, Ind. Honorable mention was given to Harold Beard, Armour and Co., Spokane, Wash.

Drying Oil Series — V. F. Bloomquist, Minnesota Linseed Oil Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was first; second was K. E. Holt of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis.

Glycerine Series—F. C. Bailey, Lever Brothers Co., Cambridge, Mass., was first; and T. S. McDonald, Procter and Gamble Co., Dallas, was second. Honorable mention was won by John S. Boulden, Lever Brothers Co., Baltimore.

Meal Series—First was Biffle Owen, Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss. Runner-up was Oscar Wilkins, Memphis Testing Laboratory.

Moisture determination resulted in a three-way tie, which was recalculated and broken as follows:

Owen was given first place; Harvey Hutton, Woodson-Tenent Laboratory, Clarksdale, Miss., was given second place; and R. C. Pope, Pope Testing Laboratory, Dallas, was given honorable mention.

On the determination of oil, A. G. Thompson, Jr., Southern Cotton Oil Co., Columbia, S.C., was first. Two were tied for second place, and recalculations resulted in the bestowal of second place to both Owen and M. F. Etheredge, State Chemical Laboratory, State College, Miss.

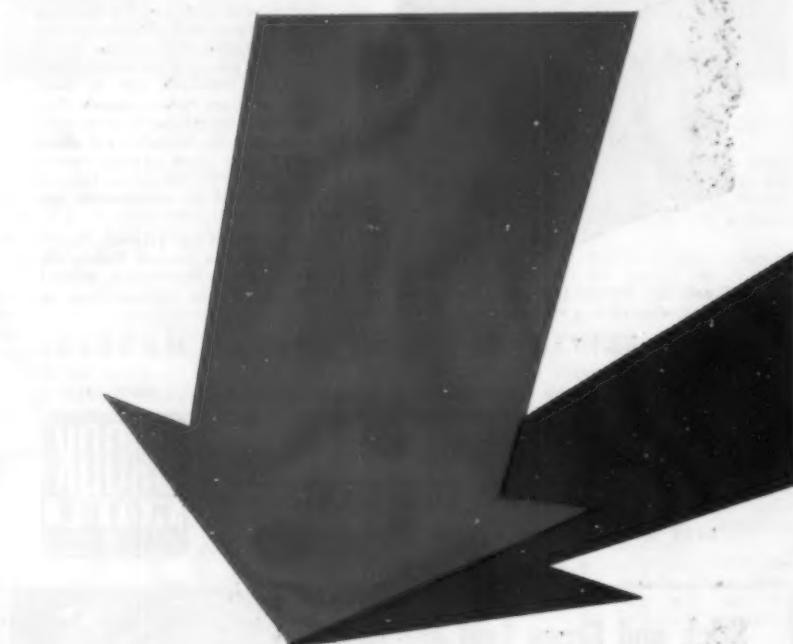
Rainmaker Employed

Kings River Conservation District, in California, has voted to spend over \$120,000 during the next three years to produce rain artificially in the watershed. A firm will get \$40,000 yearly plus \$70 an hour when its plane seeds clouds with silver iodide.

Export Sales Heavy

USDA reports that cotton sales for export during the marketing year ending next Aug. 15 total about 7,500,000 bales. About two million additional bales have been sold for export after Aug. 15.

■ W. C. MANLEY'S talents as a Sousaphone player were hidden from his cottonseed crushing friends until his picture, in action, appeared on the front page of Memphis Commercial Appeal April 23. Surrounded by pretty girls, Bill was busy promoting the 1957 Memphis Cotton Carnival, of which he's president.



Another New Advertiser ... in "The PRESS"

Toledo Scale Company

TOLEDO, OHIO

Manufacturer of truck scales that give full figure printed weights, as well as other advanced features, in a large range of scale sizes for ginners and oilseed processors. (See advertisement on Page 9.)

FOR RESULTS IN THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING FIELDS
FOLLOW THE LEADERS IN ...

"The PRESS"

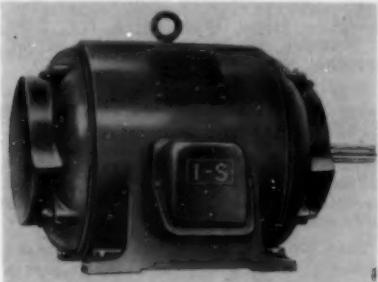
New Product

BROOK INCREMENT-START MOTORS ANNOUNCED

Brook Motor Corp., Chicago, has announced that Brook four-pole motors, 220 volt, 1,800 RPM, from 20 HP and up, are now available for service requiring an increment-start motor, at the cost of a standard motor.

This is accomplished by use of a standard two-step, three-pole, general purpose starter, with a time delay of two to five seconds between the two steps. In addition, special wiring in connecting the Brook delta connected motor is required, which is comparatively simple. Wiring diagram is furnished.

In starting the Brook A.C. Increment-Start Motor, when the first set of contacts closes, one-half of the motor wind-



ing is energized and the rotor begins to turn. After this first step, with its time lag, the second set of contacts closes and the breakdown torque is then identical to across the line starting. The second step parallels the remaining one-half of the winding in with the first half thereby completing the circuit and the rotor quickly attains the full rated RPM, the firm states.

Need for expensive, complex switchgear is eliminated. While these Brook Motors are standard, motors to be run on 440 volt or at speed other than 1800 RPM can be built to order at a slight increase in price over standard motors. "Increment-Start Motor Data Sheet" sent on request, to Brook Motor Corp., 3553 West Peterson Avenue, Chicago, 45; or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

Memphis Feed and Grain Club Names Officers

Harold Sullivan, Sullivan Sales Co., has succeeded Paul Mulroy, Quaker Oats Co., as president of Memphis Feed and Grain Club.

Other officers named in the election were J. Wellford Withers of E. L. Burgen Co., vice-president; William Holt of Memphis Cotton Oil Co., secretary, and Bruce Ballou of Farmers Milling and Elevator Co., Collierville, treasurer.

Chosen directors were Harry Tobias of Goldenrod Oil Meal Sales Co. and George Newell of Allied Mills, Inc.

Irrigation Unit Complete

First unit of the \$10,250,000 Shafter-Wasco Irrigation District distribution system is completed. This will provide supplemental irrigation water for farms in the area, well water having been used in the past. The complete system, will be finished later.

BARROW-AGEE LABORATORIES, Inc.

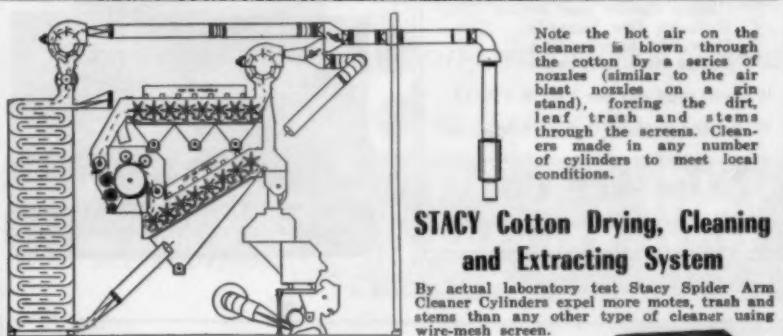
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Analytical and Consulting Chemists and Engineers

Chemical Analysis of Vegetable Oils and Their Products • Insecticides

Materials Testing, Cotton Fiber Laboratory
Consultation and Research

BRANCHES: Shreveport, La., Little Rock, Ark., Jackson and Leland, Miss.,
Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee, Decatur, Ala.



STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

By actual laboratory test Stacy Spider Arm Cleaners expel more motes, trash and stems than any other type of cleaner using wire-mesh screen.

During the past year many Stacy Cleaners have been equipped with Grid Bars instead of screens with amazing results. In trash we found full cotton leaves, and practically all of the stems, sticks and trash were removed, most of which could not possibly have passed through a wire-mesh screen.

These Grid Bars are available for all Stacy Cleaners now in the field. The more leaf trash left in the cotton entering the gin stands, the greater the loss of lint at the lint cleaners, as the cotton fibres adhere to each particle of trash and is thrown off.

MANUFACTURED BY

The STACY COMPANY, Inc.
2704 Taylor Street

Dallas, Texas



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.



AMERICA'S LARGEST PRODUCERS, REFINERS AND USERS OF COTTONSEED OIL

Day after day, a constant stream of vegetable oils comes from producers throughout the South to be processed at southern Procter & Gamble plants. Tremendous quantities of these oils go into the making of Crisco, Primex, Sweetex and Flakewhite shortenings, and Puritan Oil.

The Processing done at these plants benefits countless people throughout the South. The users of our products made from south-produced oils... the many southern firms that supply P&G with services and materials... the P&G workers themselves. In addition, the money P&G spends on payrolls and taxes benefits every community where its plants are located.

So, out of the South—to all America—go Procter & Gamble products which are helping to build a better, more prosperous future for all.

TRY IT-FREE

The New
1 h.p. 2-Speed



ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
Prevents overheating
Saves time and labor

We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

Write for details. No obligation.

The Ace Co.

Ocala 1, Florida

Enjoy a
steady
year 'round
business

...install

KELLY DUPLEX

feed mill equipment



Plan now to cash in
on the increased im-
portance of grain.

Write today for our
complete line catalog.

The Duplex Mill & Manufacturing Co.
Dept. CG, Springfield, Ohio

CALENDAR

Conventions-Meetings-Events

12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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- May 8-10 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A&M College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A&M College.

- May 14-15 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner, Okla. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

- May 20-21 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

- May 27 — American Cotton Congress. Baker Hotel, Dallas. Sessions also will be held June 26 at Sugarland, Texas; Aug. 12 at Lubbock; and Aug. 19 at Pecos, Texas. For information, write Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas.

- June 3-4 — Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. For information, write C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Center, Montgomery 4, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association.

- June 5-6 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Roy Castillow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary.

- June 9-11 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

- June 12-14 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. For information, write Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson 5.

- June 16-18 — South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

- June 16-19 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association convention. Hilton Hotel, E. Paso. For information, write H. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

- June 19-21 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. For information, write John Haskins, Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

- June 20-21 — New Mexico Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso. Carl Meri-

MODERN STEEL STORAGE

All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible
BUILDINGS

For—

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• SOY BEANS

• PEANUTS

Designed, Fabricated and Erected
Confer with us on your storage problems

MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

FRENCH

*the best in screw presses and solvent extraction
systems and accessory oil milling equipment . . .

THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY CO., PIQUA, OHIO.

wether, Western Cottonoil Co., Las Cruces, secretary-treasurer.

• Aug. 26—National Soybean Processors' Association annual business meeting, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis. R. G. Houghtlin, president, 3818 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago.

• Aug. 27-28—American Soybean Association Convention, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis. George M. Strayer, executive vice-president, Hudson, Iowa.

• Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting, Cincinnati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct 2-4 — Beltwide Mechanization Conference, Shreveport, La. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Dec. 12-13 — Beltwide Cotton Production Conference, Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

1958

• Jan. 13-14—National Cotton Council annual meeting, Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz. For information, write Council headquarters, P.O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 3-4—Cottonseed Processing Clinic, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Valley Oilseed Processors' Association. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.

• March 4-5—Western Cotton Production Conference, Hotel Cortez, El Paso, Texas. Sponsored by Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.

• April 14-15—Valley Oilseed Processors' annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 416 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 14-16—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• April 21-23—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting, Memphis. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• June 23-24—Joint convention, North Carolina and South Carolina Crushers' Associations. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

• Oct. 20-22—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting, Chicago. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

New York Cotton Exchange Nominates Officers

Malcom J. Rogers has been nominated for president of New York Cotton Exchange. The annual election will be held June 3.

Also nominated were: William K. Love, Jr., of Anderson, Clayton & Fleming, for vice-president; and John M.

Williams, of Royce & Co., for treasurer.

Nominated for the board of managers were: Harry B. Anderson of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; Edward C. Angelery of Felder & Co.; Alfred Boedtke of Volkart Brothers Co.; W. Oscar Cate of Central Cotton Co.; Tinney C. Figgatt, New York; Clayton B. Jones, Jr., New York; Frank J. Knell, New York; John D. Miller, Jr., of Robert Moore & Co.; Hugh E. Paine of Abbott, Proctor & Paine; Fred W. Perutz, New York; Joseph M. Sauer; Gustave I. Tolson of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.; Robert K. Vincent of The Kendall Co.; Alden H. Vose, Jr., of Kohlmeyer & Co.; and Albert M. Weis of Irving Weis & Co. Rogers, Love, Williams, Anderson,

Boedtke, Figgatt, Jones, Knell, Miller, Paine, Sauer, Tolson, Vincent and Vose are incumbent members of the present board of managers who were renominated.

Nominated for inspectors of election for 1958 were: Edwin F. Beauchamp, William J. Smith and Sidney S. Shlenker.

Gin Managers Appointed

Curtis W. Stevens has been named general manager of Farmers' Cooperative Gin No. 1 at Tahoka, Texas. He succeeds Bobby Carroll, who has been named manager of the New Home Cooperative Gin.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
COTTON ACTIVITIES
IN LUBBOCK



W. J. "BILL" REIDY, MGR.

OFF-STREET, INDOOR PARKING

AIR CONDITIONED

Caprock Hotel
IN DOWNTOWN LUBBOCK

The New Trouble-Free Zeig Universal Travelling Telescope

"The Travelling Telescope that WILL Travel"

Also, Complete Line of Gin, Oil Mill and Feed Mill Sheet Metal Products.
The Home of the Famous and Talked-about 18 Gauge Elbows.

ZEIG SHEET METAL WORKS
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Delivered and Installed
Anywhere — Anytime

Electric Motor Repair and Rewinding

DAYTON BELTS
LUMMUS GIN REPAIR PARTS

LUBBOCK ELECTRIC CO.

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Phone SH 4-2336 — Or Nights, SH 4-7827

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LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Early Crusher and Ginner, D. F. Shultz, Dies

D. F. Shultz, pioneer crusher and ginner, died recently at Powderly, Texas. He and his descendants combined more than 100 years in the crushing and ginning industry. This includes the career of his son, Oscar V. Shultz, industrial engineer, Grapevine, Texas; and his grandson, David, Swift Oil Mill superintendent at Fort Worth.

D. F. Shultz was born in 1875 near Paris, Texas, went to the Indian Terri-

tory in 1903, and had lived in Paris, Wichita Falls and Powderly, Texas, and Hugo, Okla. He left what is now Southland Cotton Oil Mill at Paris to become one of the first deputy sheriffs of Choctaw County, Okla. He later operated gins for C. L. Webb and Lee Ratliff of Hugo, and a gin at Dundee, Texas, for the Wichita Falls Mill. Shultz also went to Fresno, Calif., to help install and operate Producers Cotton Oil Co.

His wife, seven children, one brother and many grandchildren and great-grandchildren survive.

Making Cotton Pay More

THE POPE TESTING LABORATORIES

Dallas, Texas

REFEREE SERVICE

Vegetable Oils — Linters — Cake

Feeds, Ingredients, Alfalfa, Gossypol, Nitrogen solubility, Stilbestrol, Lipamone, Nicarbazin, Urea, Vitamin A.

2618½ Main — Box 903 — Dallas, Texas



"Heat Treated" Gin Saws

Installed at Your Gin — Call Us

- Gin and Mill Supplies
- Gin Service

COTTON BELT GIN SERVICE, Inc.

"Largest Exclusive Manufacturer of Gin Saws in America."

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what
YOU WANT...
when
YOU WANT IT



As manufacturer's and distributors of tools, supplies and equipment for EVERY NEED of Cotton Gins and Oil Mills, we offer you the most complete service in the Southwest.

Call us for ACTION!

WELL MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO., INC.

1629 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas

CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL saved \$1,371 on 149 acres of cotton in 1956 for Cedarway Farm, Calhoun Falls, S.C. S. F. Sherard, Senior and Junior, who operate the farm, are treating their entire cotton acreage with the same material (Karmex DL herbicide) this season.

"We were able to forget about our cotton for six weeks after planting," Sherard commented. "The cotton rows were kept free of grass and weeds at a cost of \$2.60 per acre. This eliminated two hoeings which would have cost \$5 per acre each."

• Speakers for Dallas Meeting Selected

EFFECTS of the Soil Bank on the cotton economy will be explored in discussions at the initial 1957 session of the American Cotton Congress at the Baker Hotel in Dallas, May 27.

Speakers for the morning program, starting at 9:30 a.m., have been announced by Edward H. Bush, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, and Jack Whetstone, Texas Cotton Crushers' Association, who are heading local arrangements. Speakers will be:

W. H. Roberts, vice-president, First National Bank, Dallas.

Loyan Walker, agricultural manager, West Texas Chamber of Commerce, Abilene.

L. L. Mackey, cotton producer, Longview.

John W. Champion, Farmers State Bank, Groesbeck.

Eugene Butler, president and editor, The Progressive Farmer, Dallas, will preside.

Farmers, ginners, crushers, other members of the cotton industry and businessmen affected by the Soil Bank are urged to attend and participate in discussions.

Two nationally-known leaders also will address the Congress meeting in Dallas. Samuel C. Waugh, president, Export-Import Bank, Washington, will speak at a luncheon meeting, sponsored by Dallas Agricultural Club. Lamar Fleming, Jr., board chairman, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, will speak at 3 p.m. at a session at the Dallas Cotton Exchange. Special entertainment is planned at 5:30 p.m., also.

The Dallas meeting is the first of four Congress sessions scheduled in different parts of Texas in 1957. Others will be June 26 at Sugarland; Aug. 12 at Lubbock; and Aug. 19 at Pecos.



Pressley Strength Tester measures fiber strength and quality before and after lint cleaning.



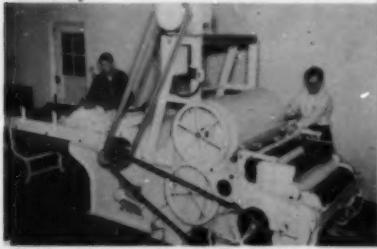
Servo-Fibrograph determines fiber length, length uniformity, percent of fibers $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " long.



The Shirley Waste Analyzer measures cleaning efficiency of the Moss Lint Cleaner.



Cotton carding machine used for nep counts; A recent addition in the new Moss-Gordin Spinning Laboratory.

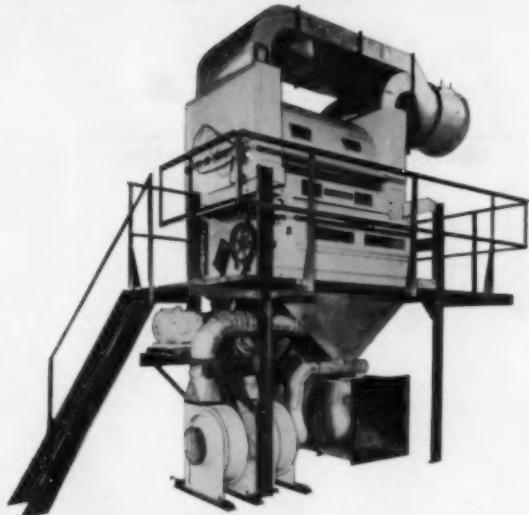


Finisher picker produces a lap for the card. As little as five pounds may be processed at one time.

MOSS

LINT CLEANERS

are the result of progressive engineering through research



OUR PROVING GROUND OF PERFORMANCE

means profits for you!

Nothing has been spared in bringing you a Moss Lint Cleaner engineered for unmatched performance. Moss-Gordin's research laboratories thoroughly check the fiber quality of cotton cleaned by Moss machines as well as other lint cleaners. The results of these tests provide the basis for giving you a machine that will produce uniformly strong, clean fibers, without fiber damage — raising cotton to maximum market value and bringing highest profits for you!

More than 1,200 gins throughout the country now use MOSS cleaners with these gratifying results: more customers, up-graded cotton, minimum lint loss, trouble-free and economical operation. Let us show you how a Moss Lint Cleaner will give your cotton "textile-type" cleaning and make your gin a more modern, profitable operation.

When you buy a MOSS, service after the sale is standard equipment.

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BREAKING THE L. C.* BARRIER

Hardwicke-Etter's COMBER BLENDER-CLEANER has broken the *LINT CLEANER BARRIER! This single-unit machine gives ALL FIVE of the most necessary features, plus more! Use this chart. Make your OWN comparison.

- Does it have Rocking Pedals to eliminate choking and lint damage?
- Will it comb lint with 35-to-one combing ratio and blend spots out to 35 times initial length?
- Does it give you low operating cost, using only 15 h.p., yet with ample capacity for 5-90's?
- Does it use air blast lint doffing to eliminate troublesome brushes and use high speed saws?
- Are there grid bars for mote and trash removal?

HARDWICKE-ETTER C-B-C	UNIT "A"	UNIT "B"	UNIT "C"
yes			

HARDWICKE-ETTER

COMPANY
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Manufacturers of
COMPLETE
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Revolving Screen Separator....



The Revolving Screen Separator is designed to insure minimum air loss and maximum telescope suction.

Air being drawn out both ends of the Drum affords even distribution of cotton in the Vacuum.

A simplified, positive Roller Chain and Sprocket Drive, and all Bearings are of the permanently lubricated type.

There is much greater open Screen area in both the 72" and 52½" widths.

Hinged, accurately machined Scroll Assembly for easy access to Vacuum Lagging.

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